The Weekly Constitution Post.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

EPISODE IN THE STORY OF A MUFF.

She's jealous! Am I sorry? No!
I like to see my Mabel so.
Carina mia.
Poor Puss! That now and then she draws
Conclusions, not without a cause,
Is my idea.

We love; and I'm prepared to prove
That jealousy is kin to love
In constant women.
My jealous Pussy cut up rough
The day before I bought her muff
With sable trimming.

These tearful darlings think to quell us,
By being so divinely jealous;
But I know better.
Hillo! Who's that? A damsel come,
I'll follow; no, I can't, for some
One else has met her.

What fun! He looks a lad of grace!
She holds her muff to hide her face!
They kiss—the sly Puss!
Hillo! Her muff—it's trimmed with sable!
It's like the muff I gave to Mabel!
Good lord, she's my Puss!

—FREDERIC LOCKER.

ROGER AND I.

It is a very simple story. My name is Marion Ray, and I was twenty years old when I first met Roger Dermott, at Cohasset, where I was passing the summer. We—my mother and I composed our entire family circle—had strayed to this quiet place because we knew that her lease of life was not very long, and I grasped at any suggestion of possible relief to her, even as the drowning catch at straws, forgetting how frail they are. And it was terrible to me to think that I must be left alone in the great wide world—alone and poor. We were always together, my mother and I, for she was more like an elder sister than a parent, and we clung the closer now, for we felt that the time was short. Therefore I made her life as pleasant and easy as possible, and her only anxiety was for my lonely, unprotected future, when we must leave her out under the flowers and the dew, and I would be friendless. But I, feeling very brave and confident, as the young are prone to do, smiled back courageously into her face, and at last, when my future began to be discussed, changed the subject of conversation. And so we lived on by the seaside, and our two lives were very grave and uneventful, until the time came when a ray of sunshine slipped in; but ah! when the sunshine goes again, I notice that it is always darker than before it came.

We were strolling along the beach, one divine June morning, my arm around my mother in a tender, protecting way, for I felt her weakness, when she suddenly started from my side, advanced a few steps, and with a bright flush on her pale face, held out both hands to some one in a surprised, glad greeting. I glanced up in astonishment, for we were strangers there, and met the laughing brown eyes of Roger Dermott. He saluted me with a courteous bow, insisted upon taking my place beside my mother, and together we resumed our morning walk. He was my mother's most prized friend, and despite the disparity in their years, it was beautiful to see them together. He so tender and chivalrous; she, so gentle, and relying on his strength as a sister might. And so the days slipped by till the coming of the autumn—days no longer lonely, for he was always with us; no longer filled with gloomy forebodings of the future—for now, Roger and I were betrothed.

I hardly knew how it came about. Perhaps it was the natural sequence to our romantic wanderings and hours of companionship. It is wonderful what great strides hearts will make toward each other when two are somewhat isolated from society, and surrounded by all the wealth that mother Nature loves to lavish upon her children. Looking back upon the past, after the lapse of years, and when Time has thrown his sombre veil over all that intervenes,

"I think my eyes grow wet, as somewhere within my breast.
Stabbed afaint, and slothful pang, never wholly laid at rest."

Dear old Cohasset! Before I had ever visited there it had been described to me, with a half smile and an expressive shrug of the shoulders, as "a *morceau* of a place, comprising a big hotel and a few fishermen's huts, a nice bit of beach and some fine rocks. *Viola tout!*" But I think I always loved it. First I loved for itself, afterward I could not help it, and now associations halo the spot with a mysterious fascination. It is to me as the graveyard in which all I ever loved lies sleeping, and yet no dust is there to which I have a claim. There are graveyards in the memory sometimes, and there it seems to me we always lay our bravest and best.

Roger was a sailor, and it was strange how soon I learned to take interest in all that pertained to the ocean. We passed hours by "the salt sea wave," while he unfolded to me the mysteries that lay hidden in its shining, deceitful depths. I loved the sea then—oh, how I loved it! But now, when I walk along the beach, it talks to me of partings and all dreary things, and the sound of its tumultuous roaring comes to my ears like the cries of a soul in despair.

One gloomy afternoon in September, with the sky threatening and dreary, and the angry sun, red and sullen, retiring in a crimson ball behind the mass of clouds lowering in the west, I walked upon the rocks beside the sea. Roger was to meet me there, for he was going to sail on the morrow for the Indies, leaving me with a heart like a lump of lead to await his return. I could not endure the thought of this parting. But he would be captain of the vessel when he came back, he said, and he must not lose this great chance in the world. He would have taken me with him, as his wife, but there was mother, too frail to undertake the perilous journey, and so I would stay behind. But no matter how much is to be gained by the voyage, there never was a woman yet that could feel at such a time the value of any gain, and I suppose I was like the rest.

And so, I paced up and down the rocks, in the sunset, with my heart all choked up-like, and my voice full of tears. But my eyes were dry, quite dry, for Roger must not see my weakness; when he was gone there would be days and nights to cry in, and then my tears need not be restrained. So, waiting bravely for his coming, I turned me, and shielding my eyes with my hand, I watched the offing, where the ships rocked. The surf-lines came booming up to the foot of the rock, frothing and foaming angrily; the gulls wheeled above my head-shrieking and dipping into the white-capped water. And then, watching the sun go down, I began to wonder at Roger's delay. We had walked upon the beach every pleasant evening, but never before had I awaited his coming at this spot. And thinking how pleased he would be to find me so much nearer than he anticipated, I smiled to myself, as I marked at last his familiar form moving along the beach. But, where was he going? He directed his steps to a little nook or cove on the shore, where I had never visited, for he had warned me of its danger when the tide was in.

As he entered the sheltered corner I perceived that the place was occupied, for there was the gleam of a gay dress, and then I saw, crouched upon the beach below, a slender form. It was Jeannette Dent, the daughter of a fisherman near by, and my heart gave a great, angry bound, as I saw that Roger evidently expected to meet her there. Then I saw her arise from her recumbent position on the sand, fling back her long black hair from her handsome face, and then turning toward my Roger, she seized his hand with a passionate gesture. But I waited to see no more. Down from the rock I dashed, and turned me homeward. Then I composed myself and walking calmly to the hotel, I sought my own apartment. My mother—gentle soul—attributing it all to my parting with Roger, tried to soothe me; and I, feeling it best to allow her thus to deceive herself, did not attempt to explain. In a short time I heard his voice asking the servant if we were disengaged, and regardless of consequences, I sent down a message that I was too ill to see him; on that, the last evening we were to be together! The next morning before the ship sailed, I wrote a line to Mr. Roger Dermott, and returning a book which I had found awaiting me the night before, I told him—with no explanation—that he was free, our engagement was at an end. And, with quiet scorn, I warned him not to write to me, for if he did, I should burn his letters unopened—and Roger Dermott knew that I never broke my word. Then I slipped his ring into the envelope, and so, it was all over.

After that we returned to our home in New York and there the fever siezed me. I went down to the gates of death; but my feet were stayed at the portals, so I came back again to life, with its duties and stern realities. One blow followed another in quick succession. Hardly had I regained my strength when my mother, prostrated by my long illness, set forth on that last, lonesome journey that we all must take alone. With her dear hands in mine I watched her as she "fell on sleep." She died unconscious of what had come between Roger and me, and our two names were the last upon her lips. Died! and we who had always been together were parted forever now. So I saw it, for the first time, "the old, old fashion, Death;" but, "thank God! all who see it, for that olde fashion yet, of immorality!"

I stood lone in the world—God help the poor woman who has that to say of herself—and with a woman's very precarious chances of earning an honest livelihood. But I was fortunate, in finding a friend, and just at the blackest hour of my night (the hour before the day-dawn); just when my heart had failed me, and, desolate and alone, I felt "hedged in" by all the pitiless world—a kind hand was stretched out to save me from despair. An old time friend of my father offered me the charge of a circulating library, and, too thankful for words, I wrung his hand in gratitude, and turned my face in the direction of my work. It was in the beginning of winter, and glad was I of the employment which would secure me from want during that inclement season, and I was ready for the hardest, most irksome task. Mr. Lee, my employer, was a genial old gentleman, a perfect "bookworm," and I soon found my labor very engrossing. Among books I could not be lonely; and so the days wore away, and winter glided into spring, and still I was employed.

Some three years had elapsed since my mother's death, when one day there happened to me one of those inexplicable occurrences which no one can account for, which puzzles the wisest and most learned of scientists and scholars; some call it providential interposition. Now, I am a simple little woman, and perhaps I do not reason very soundly, or more likely I do not reason at all, and just arrive at the conclusion of such matters by the road of my own intuition. But, I like to think that my mother's spirit is in a better land, looking upon me, and knowing now the mistake under which she labored when she died—concerning Roger Dermott and me—with loving care, directed me that day. At least it will do no harm to think so.

At all events, going one day into an unused room, I stumbled over a small wooden box. "Bless me!" cried Mr. Lee, looking a little vexed, "if there isn't that box of second-hand books which I purchased ever so long ago, and then forgot all about them. They comprise some valuable works, and will be useful to us." So saying, he hastily removed the lid of the box, and I was soon assisting to assort the contents. Was it any wonder that I grew pale and faint, as I put my hand on a copy of Longfellow, with Roger Dermott's name on the fly-leaf? Well did I remember the book, which he had sent me, the very day before he sailed. I did not stop to conjecture how it came there, but I sat fluttering the leaves with one hand, and thinking of our last meeting. I closed the book with a gesture of contempt, as the memory of that day came back to me; when just then, I perceived that something had dropped from between the leaves, and lay upon the floor at my feet.

"What have you there, Miss Marian," asked Mr. Lee, smilingly, and in a maze, I answered, "a post-office, I should think;" for I saw that the object lying there was a letter, a letter with my name on the envelope, and in Roger Dermott's hand. I tore it open—this was what it said:

MY DEAR MARIAN—Forgive me if I do not come as early as usual to-night. Little Jeannette Dent has begged me to do her a favor, The poor girl has a lover, an honest, steady fellow, who lives a few miles away. Old Dent (whom you know to be a worthless, drinking man,) swears that the marriage shall not take place, and I have promised Jeannette to beg her father's consent and entreat him to alter his former decision. This she is sure I can accomplish, as I have some influence with him. I will bring the result of my intercession to her this evening on the beach, as she fears to see me at her own home. I could not refuse to do this, for the poor girl is almost wild with trouble; and thinking, my Marian, of our own happiness, sets my heart a quiver at the thought of the misery of an one, no matter how humble. I send this note, and the copy of Longfellow I promised you, by the servant. Please await patiently the coming of your. ROGER.

The spring sunlight stole in the narrow window of the dark old lumber room, and danced across the dingy floor, where I crouched with my head bowed on my clasped hands, and the hot tears streaming from my eyes, and falling on the dusty boards at my feet. So, we were separated forever, and I, in my mad blindness, had done it all.

I dried my eyes, and went back to my work; but the heart was gone from it, henceforth, and when the summer came, with a week's vacation, I found myself (I hardly knew why) at Cohassett. Perhaps I hoped for some tidings of Roger.

As soon as I was rested after my brief journey, I sought the home of little Jeannette, to at least mentally beg her pardon. I found her happily married, and living in a small house near the beach, where, all day long, a sturdy fisherman toiled for his darling and the little golden head in the cradle, while their constant talk was of Roger, and how kind he had been to them. I left them, promised to return soon, and passing down the beach. I paused at last at the old trysting place. Some one was there before me, and not wishing to intrude, I turned to leave, when the tall, commanding figure arose and doffed his cap. A slight cry—a step forward—and then, "Marian!" "Roger!"—and that was all.

And so, we two stood there together, while the sun set and trailed a flood of crimson glory over our heads, just as the joy of reunion, and a happy faith and trust crept into our hearts, and filled them with a peace that will never go away—never, any more.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

The following account is given of this tribe, a party of whom are now on a visit to the East: The presence of this representation from the Navajoes is calculated to excite more interest than usually attaches to the periodical wandering, marauding savages of our plains, as they are a nomadic branch of the Aztec race, whose condition of semi-civilization when found by the Spanish conquerors and the story of the conquest which followed has thrown around them a glamour of romance such as does not appertain to the more northern tribes. Up to the time of the cession of territory by Mexico, which followed the war with that Republic, the Navajoes led a comparatively quiet life, seldom engaging in war, though always ready to protect themselves, and raising large quantities of sheep and cattle. They also manufactured blankets, with a hand loom, of a very superior quality, and a sort of coarse jewelry, made from silver and the less valuable of the precious stones which are found in the northern part of New Mexico, in great quantities. They also possessed the art of tanning hides in an admirable manner. They were conquered in 1846 by Col. A. W. Doniphan, then on his way to Mexico. They took to the "war-path" in 1861, when they were thoroughly beaten by General J. H. Carlton and Kit Carson. In 1863 they were removed to the Bosque Redonde reservation, but were subsequently returned to their old place at the suggestion of General Sherman. They number 11,000 souls of whom 9,114 are located on the reservation, the remainder being scattered among the whites and the other Indians. One of the objects of their visit to the government at Washington was to gather all their people together again. Before the delegation left the idea was prevalent among them the country east of the Mississippi was becoming depopulated, as so many were moving westward, and they proposed to select a future home in some one of the deserted settlements. It is understood their ideas on the subject have changed. "Plenty of land," says Manuelito, "but too many people." He will not, therefore, move his subjects East. The agent, Mr. Arny, is an old Pioneer. In 1865 he emigrated from Illinois to Kansas, and was a leader in the movement to make the Territory a free State. He became a member of the Legislature, and subsequently a Judge of one of the State courts. In 1861 he went to New Mexico, relieving Kit Carson and assuming charge of the Navajoes. He was appointed Secretary of the Territory in 1862, and for nine months was acting Governor. He has a high idea of the susceptibility of the Indians, among whom he is for improvement, and believes their future welfare is to be brought about by educating them. He has established a school at Fort Duframe and has a promising class of thirty Navajoes and Apaches.

STAID old Boston merchants grumble because the girl clerks in the Post-office keep them waiting while younger men are flirted with. One of the growlers writes to the newspapers that he had to wait for his letters until a full account of the previous night's ball, with elaborate descriptions of the ladies' dresses, had been given to the fellow who preceded him in line.

[For the Cincinnati Commercial.]

COME, SWEET THOUGHTS.

BY MARIA WHEELER.

Come, sweet thoughts, flow like a river
O'er my waking senses now.
Fold your tendrils close around me,
Kiss my thinking, throbbing brow.
Gently glide within my bosom
Like a spirit warm and true,
Till the glow of peace shall thrill me
And refresh like morning dew.

Come, sweet thoughts, like fragrance o'er me,
Flood the air with sweet perfume:
Rise before my sleepless vision
Robed in beauty and in bloom.
For my soul grows weary, wrestling
To withstand the ills of life;
Come with tender smiles and win me
From the fields of pain and strife.

Come, sweet thoughts, like rainbows glowing
In the evening skies serene,
When the storm is o'er and sunbeams
Cast aslant their purpling sheen.
Rise before my storm-worn spirit,
Force the bow of promise high;
Soothe the heart, grown faint by climbing
To the land beyond the sky.

Sweet thoughts, come! Be my companions,
Let me feel that you are mine;
Sweeter than the smiles of friendship
Are your messages divine.
With you is no vein of sadness
Checked to thwart love's searching eye,
And your smiles that breathe of gladness
Hide no tear or smothered sigh.

Come, sweet thoughts, like strains of music,
Floating o'er the Elysian field,
Wakened from the harps aeolian,
God's great evergreens doth yield.
Come to me, new born of Heaven—
Touch not earth's remotest part;
For all earth with sin is poisoned,
Held by pain is every heart.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

The fashionable set of jewelry has a large brooch that is aranged to serve also as a pendant from a velvet necklet or a gold chain. The ear-rings may be long, slender pendants if those are most becoming, or medium long paralellograns, or square surfaces, or else short square balls hung close to the ear, or even the ear rosettes fitted against the lobe of the ear. Sleeve-buttons are often added to match, and either round, oblong, or nearly square.

The gold sets of jewelry that are now chosen for general wear have knobs and balls of polished faceted red gold on plain surfaces of yellow dead gold. The pendant balls are highly colored and polished, and are faceted like diamonds.

Turquoises are, perhaps, more popular than any other stone at present, as blondes and brunettes both now wear blue. The new fancy in these is to have surface of pierced yellow gold studded with turquoises. Coral is also worn alike by dark and fair ladies. Carved coral sets without any gold are preferred, and the prices begin low for simple sets of fine stone, representing clusters of roses and berries, while more expensive ones have cameo beads, or Cupids and cherubs amidst flowers. Branch coral sets in natural formation are also stylish and not expensive. Coral necklaces have long links and bars. Cameos as beautiful as pictures now have plain gold settings. Radii of pierced yellow gold form the fitting frame for these exquisite works of art, or else a single row on pearls is the border chosen by more matronly ladies.

Diamonds are set to show the stone alone without any gold being visible. The crown setting is still in vogue, and to avoid all appearance of metal, jewellers make the claws that hold the stone of platinum so nearly the color of the diamond that it scarcely shows at all. The favorite diamond earrings are solitaire knobs worn as close to the ear as possible. It is better, however, to have them hang below the ear, as this shows the stone better than the rosette solitaires fitted into the lobe. Most ladies understand that the clear whiteness of the diamond is its great beauty, and that diamonds of the first water, artistically cut, can rest upon their own merits without the aid of enamel or other ornament to develop them. There are diamonds, however, which, without being "off color," have a peculiar straw tint of their own, and connoisseurs value these very highly.

Sapphires are now usually associated with diamonds, as the blue gem is a gloomy stone, and requires the diamond to brighten it. Warm delicious rubies are shown in the rare shade known among dealers as "pigeon's blood." This glowing tint is very highly prized, and when the stone is beyond three karats it is of greater value than diamonds, and almost priceless. Rose pearls set like diamonds in knife-edge setting, or else in pierced gold, as turquoises are mounted, are preferred to the string pearl sets. The latter, however are always pretty, and never very decidedly out of fashion.

A beautiful novelty this season is the velvet necklet, ornamented with sprays of gold and precious stones, and with a hanging pendant, either a locket or cross. The velvet band is worn high around the neck in dog-collar fashion, and may be of any color, black, scarlet, blue, or purple, to match the dress with which it is worn. Just in front is a vine of leaves of colored gold studded with coral berries, or pearl drops, or turquoises, and some very valuable ones are mounted with diamonds. To many of these is attached a locket covered with velvet, on which is a jewelled spray matching that on the neck band, and this is arranged so that the velvet can be easily changed to suit the color of the dress. There are also wristlets of velvet with a spray on each to match that worn at the throat, and it is proposed to add chatelaines of the same. The velvet background is found to be the most effective setting for jewels, and ladies know from experience that it is becoming to all complexions.

New gold necklaces are made of long links of colored gold, alternating with round links of brightly polished gold. Others are yellow gold cable chains with mountings of red gold, or else they are thickly woven braids.

Large oval lockets chosen for pendants are ornamented with exquisite enamelled pictures, or with the quaint Japanese crystals carved in the back, and painted so that the pictures stand out in relief. Byzantine mosaic lockets are valued as works of art, and there are peculiar brown onyx lockets, like tortoise-shell, that are beautiful when set with diamonds. There is an effort to make amethyst popular again, especially for these pendants.

Finger rings retain the long narrow marquise medallion introduced three years ago.

The short chatelaine from the belt is the most elegant way of carrying the watch, and the long opera chain passed around the neck is the most showy. New short chatelaines are of faceted red gold bars, and below this hangs a little crystal ball containing a watch of as perfect works as though it were two inches in diameter. Louise Quartorze watches, with colored gold flowers on a polished surface, have the chatelaine to match. A third, with rose and black enamel, has the loveliest little watch, while a grotesque head is on the chatelaine. There are Pompadour watches, all pale blue and pink enamel; others for brides, are thickly studded with pearls, and there are also the quaintest Japanese designs.

Fans are favorite holiday gifts this season, and we are glad to say there is a return to a happy medium in size, those from twelve to fourteen inches being most liked. Painting on silk or satin, either white or black, is the favorite ornament, though those mounted with lace and embroidery are still appreciated; sticks of pearl or white ivory are chosen, and the handsomest have gold filigree work in the sticks. Fans with opal-tinted pearl sticks, white satin mounting, and marabout feathers on the edge are low in price. A novelty is of black ostrich feathers, a single feather finishing each stick. Handsome and inexpensive fans with ebony sticks are mounted on black silk, gayly painted after Watteau or Greuze, and bordered with black marabout; others with gray frescoings.—[Harper's Bazar.

LITERARY LABOR.

A great deal of brilliant work has been done at a dash, and is still done. Byron wrote "The Corsair" in ten days, at the rate of two hundred lines a day, and sent it to press as it was written, publishing it with hardly a correction. Lope de Vega wrote three hundred dramas for the stage in one hundred days, upon the principle upon which an athlete now and then walks one hundred miles in one hundred hours; and it has been reckoned that the average amount of his work was nine hundred lines a day. Voltaire wrote "Zaire" in three weeks, and "Olympie" in six days; Dryden wrote his "Ode to St. Cecelia" at a sitting. The finest of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems, "The Lady Geraldine's Courtship," was the work of twelve hours. It was written to complete the original two volumes of her poetry, and to send out with her proofs to America. But as a rule the best work is not to be done at a dash in this style. What do you think of "Olymyie?" "Voltaire asked of one of his friends after that work was published; "I wrote it in six days." "You should not have rested on the seventh day," was the answer, and the answer was wise as well as witty. Shakspeare was not one of those slap-dash workers; and Shakspeare, with his thirty-four plays, has conquered the world. Dickens, when he intended to write a Christmas story, shut himself up for six weeks, lived the life of a hermit, and came out looking as haggard as a murderer. Tom Moore, with all his effervescence and sparkle, thought it quick work if he added seventy lines to "Lalla Rookh" in a week, although living out of the world in a writing-box in the Peak. Planche produced his burlesques at an equally slow rate, thinking ten or a dozen lines a day good work. The author of "Caste" and "School" was one of the slowest of workmen. Even Albany Fonblanque often wrote his articles in the Examiner six times over before he thought them fit to go to press—and sometimes ten times over. Hepworth Dixon, it is said, wrote and rewrote his "Two Queens" eight times. That exquisite trifle of Kinglake's "Eothen," was rewritten five or six times and kept in his desk almost as long as Wordsworth kept "The White Doe of Rylstone," and kept like that to be taken out for revision and correction almost every day. And that is the way in which good honest work—work, that is to be read to-morrow and the day after to-morrow—must be written. Scotts and Scribes only turn up once in a century.—[Gentleman's Magazine.

USING THE SAME TOWEL.

Health follows neatness, and disease the departure from it. The use of the same towel by many, common in a public place, though more allowable than the use of the same tooth-brush, is nevertheless, a not much healthier practice.

A prominent oculist says that the contagious Egyptian or granular inflammation of the eyes is spreading rapidly throughout the country, and adds: "I have in many, and I may say in the majority of cases, been able to trace the disease to the use of the so-called rolling-towels. Such towels are generally found in our country hotels and the sleeping apartments of the working classes, and being thus used by nearly every one, are made the carriers of one of the most dangerous, and as regards its symptoms, most troublesome diseases of the eye. I therefore would strongly recommend that the use of the rolling-towel be abolished, for thereby we will discard one of the great instruments for the spread of such a dangerous disease of the eye, by which thousands of working-men are annually deprived of their means of support."

THE KIND OF WHISKEY IT WAS.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

It was in Siskiyou County. He was describing a dinner he had attended: "After that the cloth was took off, and the liquors war bro't in. And wot liquors they wuz, too! The whisky waz none o' this yer kind that makes a man feel like sayin': 'I kin lik any son of a gun in the house,' and makes him smash things generally. No, sir. It war the kind that jist makes a man lift his glass up gintly, and say: 'Joe, old pard, I'm lookin' at yer."

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY TENNYSON.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wearily sighing:
Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,
And tread softly and speak low,
For the old year lies a-dying.
Old year, you must not die;
You came to us so readily,
You lived with us so steadily,
Old year you shall not die.

He lieth still: he doth not move;
He will not see the dawn of day,
He hath no other life above,
He gave me a friend, and a true true-love
And the New Year will take 'em away.
Old year you must not go;
So long as you have been with us,
Such joy as you have seen with us,
Old year, you shall not go.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim;
A jollier year we shall not see,
But tho' his eyes are growing dim,
And tho' his foes speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.
Old year, you shall not die;
We did so laugh and cry with you,
I've half a mind to die with you,
Old year, if you must die.

He was full of joke and jest,
But all his merry quibs are o'er.
To see him die across the waste
His son and heir doth ride post-haste,
But he'll be dead before.
Every one for his own,
The night is starry and cold, my friend,
And the New Year blithe and bold, my friend,
Come up to take his own.

How hard he breathes! over the snow,
I heard just now the crowing cock,
The shadows flicker to and fro,
The cricket chirps: the fire burns low;
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.
Shake hands before you die.
Old year, we'll dearly rue for you;
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin,
Alack! our friend is gone.
Close up his eyes; tie up his chin:
Step from the corpse, and let him in
That standeth there alone,
And waiteth at the door;
There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,
And a new face at the door, my friend,
A new face at the door.

BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

BY TENNYSON.

Ring out wild bells to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new.
Ring, happy bells, across the snow.
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the care, the want, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant and the free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

FARM NOTES.

KEEPING POTATOES AND ROOTS OVER WINTER.

The potatoes and roots which may be required for the family and for stock-feeding while the ground may be frozen, must, of course, be stored where, they will be accessible, either in a house barn, or out door cellar. The latter may be cheaply constructed especially where a sidehill is convenient, by digging out a pit, erecting a ridgepole over the centre to sustain the roof, using plank or slabs for rafters, and covering, first with sod, and then with earth.

But to keep the vegetable over to spring, to be used then, the better way is to bury them in pits. A dry, slightly elevated location should selected, and a long narrow pit be dug about two feet in depth. This pit should be filled, and heaped up with the vegtables. In covering we should aim to keep out both frost and water, so that the vegetables may come out both dry and sound, in the Spring. Although not absolutely necessary, it is desirable to cover potatoes at least, first with straw, and if the straw can be so laid as to turn off the water which may soak through the earth, so much the better.

Until there is danger of hard freezing it is not advisable to cover very deep with earth, as it may keep the vegetables too warm, but the exterior should be compacted and smoothed with the back of the shovel, that it will shed the water which falls upon it. Before winter closes in for good, the earth should be heaped upon the pits, without stint. Better cover a foot deeper than necessary, than to cover just a little too shallow, and permit the frost to enter.

When frost once enters a pit of potatoes, it makes bad work with them. You may think that the outer layer, only, is effected, and that by rejecting them, the others will be all right, but if you take them to market, you will be surprised to find that many potatoes, in your load, show that they have been visited by frost, and that buyers decline to take them at any price. Frost has a curious habit of penetrating a pile of potatoes and selecting here and there one, perhaps the more watery ones, to leave its impression. The better way to do is to cover so deep as to prevent all likelihood of frost.

TREATMENT OF WINTER APPLES.

When the apples are put away in the cellar, many think the work is done, except bringing them out again to eat; but it is a mistake. They should be carefully overhauled every two weeks, the specked ones picked out and used, while the sound ones will keep the longer. I never take offense at having a dish of apples set before me that have been washed off nicely and the decayed specks cut out. It rather impresses me favorably with the good judgment of the host and hostess that offer them. These are usually quite ripe and good. All varieties that have a tendency to shrivel, when in barrels or boxes, should be laid on the ground in the cellar on some clean straw, or a little dry line strewn upon the ground will prevent their getting anything of an earthly smell. Many varieties, if not all, are ripened up quickly by bringing into a warm room a few days before needed. With all the destruction of the borer, I do hope the time is not far distant when a dish of nice apples and a pitcher of cider will ever be a part of the entertainment of the long evenings of winter; a thing we have a faint recollection of in years gone by, but so long ago that we almost forget how it went.—[Rural World.

SOIL FOR FRUIT.

The Gardener's Monthly gives briefly the following rules for selecting the best soils for the different fruits: A light, dryish soil for the peach, a strong loamy soil for the pear, nearly the same for the plum, a heavy loam for the apple—if on limestone, all the better, and for the cherry a soil similar to that of the peach.

WAS IT A ROBBERY?

The Countess of Dudley's jewel case was stolen at the Great Western Railway station in London on the evening of December 12, under circumstances which leave little doubt that the thief was a practiced hand, and laid his plans with great ingenuity. Lord and Lady Dudley arrived at the railway station in his lordship's brougham; and were immediately followed by a four-wheeled cab conveying two of the Countess's waiting women, each in charge of a ponderous jewel box and other articles. Scott, one of the women, was the first who alighted, and having placed upon the pavement the box under her care, while turning round to assist her companion placed one foot upon the jewel case. Her attention was, however, diverted by the other maid, and she removed her foot from the box. Her companion having alighted, Scott stooped to recover the box, when she found it had been removed. An instant search was made by the Earl's servants and by the railway officials in attendance, but no tidings could be gained of it. Among the articles lost are a pearl and diamond bracelet, presented by the inhabitants of Dudley on the occasion of the marriage of the Earl and Countess. Some rather strong remarks are being made in London about Lord Dudley's advertisement of a reward for his wife's jewels. A thousand pounds, and no questions asked, is not exactly what one would have expected from an Earl.

VARIETIES.

AN Indianapolis woman has sued for a divorce because her husband made her eat for her supper a large loaf of sour bread she had set before him.

A COMPANY of New Orleans capitalists are about establishing extensive ice-houses at Niantic, Conn., whence they will ship ice to New Orleans during the summer months.

SILK culture in California seems to be considered a failure. The idea prevails that the climate is at fault. Mulberry trees thrive, but silk worms perish before maturing the cocoons.

FRENCH officers are not allowed to marry unless the bride has a fortune of not less than $5,000. The limit was formerly $2,000, but the price has been raised.

A BOX of live rattlesnakes was recently upset in a museum in St. Louis, at a time when it was full of visitors. The crowd speedily left, and the reptiles were captured before any damage was done.

THE women have succeeded in revolutionizing the world by wearing men's hats, and now (says a cynic) they are mad because they haven't got men's heads to cover with them.

"YOU have a good husband, Betsy?" "Um! so-so! good enough as men go. But what makes you speak of him?" "He told me yesterday that in twenty years he had never given you a cross word." "Oh! I should think not, indeed; and he better not try it either."

A BREAKFAST table conversation: Smith: "Ain't John late in bringing the mail, this morning?" Jones: I guess there is something on the postal cards that he don't understand. He's probably reading them over twice!"

AT a Universalist church fair in Lowell, Mass., a country clergyman, astounded by the lures and devices resorted to, made a speech of violent denunciation. The young ladies were not, and the young gentlemen hustled him out.

FROM Alexandria comes the romantic story of a love-sick maiden who, because her father "forbid the banns," put all her lover's letters into a bushel basket, set fire to them, and then sat down in the flames with suicidal intentions. She was badly burned, but will likely recover.

WHILE a good Milwaukee woman was having family prayers one of the kneeling children pulled the cat's tail, and a prolonged cat-howl was the result. The pious mother arose, took that boy over her lap and administered sharp correction, going on with her heavenly petition all the time.

A SYMPATHETIC newsboy in Lexington, Ky., seeing a convicted murderer on his way to prison for life, gave him a newspaper, saying: "I'm sorry for yer, boss—that's the best I kin do." It was the first kindness shown to the prisoner, and he quite broke down with emotion, while the witness of the scene rewarded the boy with currency.

IN Hartford, a wealthy gentleman is about giving a donation of $100,000 for the establishment of a free industrial school. He desires that in addition to other instruction the boys shall have the opportunity of learning any of the principal trades, whilst the girls shall be taught the practical duties of the household or be trained for any occupation adapted to their tastes and capacities.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE proposed new school bill, which the Legislature will be asked to pass the coming session, appears to be very unpopular. Even the Commercial is most decidedly opposed to it.

CHRISTMAS passed off pleasantly, and there are fewer casualities to report than usual. This unquestionably results from the fact that less gunpowder than usual was burned.

THERE is a movement on foot to have Gen. Emory removed from command in Louisiana. The carpet-baggers have come to the conclusion that he does not devote enough attention to their interests.

WE admire Pinchback's cheek. He now proposes that if the Senate will seat him and pay him $13,000, he will immediately resign. We nominate Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as the Radical candidate for President in 1876.

THE Radicals at Washington have discovered that Gens. Emory and Trobriand, are rebels and on good terms with the White Leaguers at New Orleans, and that they refuse to train with the carpet-baggers. Nothing remains for them but death by sentence of court martial.

THEY have got it all fixed in Louisiana at last. Sufficient returns were thrown out and bogus ones counted to defeat the will of the people and give the Radicals a majority in the Legislature. There is not a court in the State that can or will afford the people any relief. They must submit to this vile and infamous conspiracy. And yet, when the people of that unhappy serfdom raise their voices to protest against robbery and injustice, Grant sends his bayonets there to uphold the criminals who rob them. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but Grant will be tumbled into the hopper after awhile.

OF course, Democrats as a rule would not make good Republican administrators, for the very reason that they would remember partisan views. But if Republicans will attend to the duties of their offices, solely with reference to the honest, efficient management, we venture the party as such would be better served than by any purely partisan attempts any of them are capable of.—Gazette.

This is very striking. One would suppose that the Radicals wholly eschewed partisanship. The list of official appointments does not tally with the idea however. Democrats will not make good Republicans, notwithstanding the fact that Radicals make very bad Democrats. It is true that if Republicans would only attend to their official duties instead of getting rich upon official spoils it would be a good thing, but as a rule they do not.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

The Louisiana State Returning Board have completed their labors and the prediction that they would defeat the will of the people by throwing out and refusing to count Democratic election districts, has been fully verified. This seems to have been the only work before the Board and they did it with a charming disregard of the law and the public will. They wound up their labors with a pettifoging statement in which they fail to conceal their own villainous acts of usurpation and disregard of law, and confess to all the acts of rascality charged upon them by the Committee of Seventy. A more brazen and impudent document of a set of perjured scoundrels was never submitted to an intelligent public than this same "address."

The point was made to throw out as many Democratic districts as possible, regardless of the fact that proper returns were made. The general objection of "intimidation" was sufficient to secure the rejection of the poll from a Democratic or Conservative district, when by rejecting it, a Radical candidate could be counted in. The so-called White League organization was made a pretext for seating a number of carpet-baggers who were fairly and honestly defeated. What is a little singular, no Radical districts were thrown out in the compilation of the votes, regardless of the fact that no legal returns were made from a great number of them. This is the way the conscientious Board explain it:

In the progress of the examination, a large number of polls were objected to, including some in twenty-seven of the parishes, and all in some. The grounds of objection to some of the polls were a failure of a substantial compliance with the law in conducting the election and making returns to the supervisors, to some that the returns of the commissioners had been changed after they had been made to the supervisors, and to a far greater number that voters had been intimidated so that they did not register or vote, or were compelled to vote differently from what they desired. Had the Board decided that anything like a strict compliance with the forms of law in holding the election and making returns to the supervisors would as required, the effect would have been that so many of the polls would have been thrown out that there would have been no election in the State. The board then adopted a rule that when a supervisor had returned any evidence showing an election was held, although it was only a tally sheet, unsigned or unsworn to, that in the absence of any evidence of fraud or intimidation it would compile the vote as shown by such evidence or document, if it may be called evidence. This decision disposed of a good many protests to the reception of polls, but when the substantial forms of law had not been observed and evidence of fraud or intimidation was produced, the failure of a substantial compliance was rejected. We believed this to be a just and reasonable rule. The board strictly adhered to it.

This was a very liberal rule, but it appears that none but Radical election districts were subjected to it. Whenever a district gave a Democratic majority, "any evidence" a "substantial" compliance with the law, or an "unsigned and unsworn" tally sheet, would not answer the purpose, but the districts were thrown out even after the actual requirements of the law were complied with. In contrast with this rule, to apply to Radical districts, we present the following from the "statement" of the Board, as applied to the Democracy:

There were no returns of election from the parish of Desoto by the supervisor of registration, as the law required. Persons interested produced the Clerk of Court with such papers as were by law intrusted to him, and offered them as returns from the parish. The board decided that they could not receive, canvass and compile such returns. The parties interested applied to the proper Court for a mandamus to compel the board to receive, canvass and compile those returns, but upon trial, the Court sustained the ruling of the board.

Other Democratic parishes were served in the same way. When the Radicals found that they were defeated in the parishes, the Radical election officers refused to make their returns to the Returning Board. The Democrats then brought the Clerks of the Courts before the Board with the duplicate original of the election returns, provided by law to supply the place of those in the hands of the election officers, should they fail or refuse for any cause to deliver them to the Returning Board. But these returns in the hands of the sworn officers of the Court from Democratic parishes were rejected, while the unsigned and unsworn tally sheets of Radical districts were counted. Taking as true the statements of the Board, every Radical members of it ought to be sent to the penitentiary for conspiracy and perjury.

But the Board lied when they said said that the Courts sustained the ruling of the Board in this matter. Under carpet-bag law in Louisiana, the courts are not permitted to decide any question relating to elections, even in the remotest degree. The Returning Board being placed above the Supreme Court itself, and their infamous rulings and decisions can neither be questioned or interfered with by the Courts. The Court when applied to for a mandamus simply decided that the law deprived it of any jurisdiction in the premises. It may be that this vile conspiracy will succeed once more, but the parties to it from Grant down should remember that there is a future. The day is not distant when these men will be called to answer for their crimes.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

A writer in the Penn Monthly in an article under the caption. "Shall we give up Sunday?" travels a long distance out of his way to tell a lie about the Democratic party. For a journal that asks for the support of people of all parties, it would only be reasonable to expect of the Penn Monthly that when it had occasion to refer to either of the political parties of the country, it would make a truthful statement. The paragraph to which we refer and take exceptions, relates to the matter of Sunday observance in New York city. The writer says:

That this bold defiance of he Sunday laws closely coincide with the victory of the Democratic party in that State, would seem to indicate that its support in repealing the law or in treating it as a dead letter is relied upon. The Democratic party has always been distinguished for large views of individual liberty; a large part of its following consists of the class who regard such laws as an oppression. But we think the hope is a mistaken one. The men recently elected to office in New York, especially the Mayor and Governor, are of the highly respectable, church-going class, and are men with whom the opinion of that class will weigh for much. They will certainly go out of their way to offend it; and the enforcement of the law is clearly in the line of their duty. At most, they will plead, if the matter be not finally settled before they enter upon office, that they have no choice, and that "the best thing to do with a bad law is to enforce it."

While it is true that the Democratic "has always been distinguished for large views of individual liberty," it has never favored individual liberty at the expense either of public order or public morals. There is such a thing as preserving individual liberty without tresspassing upon either of these. At another place in the article to which we have referred the writer says that the foreign element are in favor of the abrogation of the Sabbath. There is no body of men in this country who propose to abrogate the Sabbath as a day of rest, but there are those who insist that it shall not be exclusively devoted to religious observances, but that all men shall have the right to observe it as they please.

Here is where the Penn Monthly makes its mistake by falsely accusing the Democratic party, and the foreigners who vote the Democratic ticket, with a disposition to abrogate the Sabbath as a day of religious observance. The reverse happens to be the case. It is a fact well known to every politician that 95 per cent. of the foreign voters who hold infidel or Liberal views, vote and have all along voted the Republican ticket, and these are the men who oppose the religious observance of the Sabbath. While the Democracy favor the most liberal religious toleration, they do not countenance in the least anything that looks to the breaking up of fixed moral institutions or of the public morals. There is such a thing that disinters men and women and holds them up to the unfavorable comment and gossip of the world concerning the closing acts of their lives. If a decedent happens to prefer one legatee or heir to another, there is some good and sufficient reason for it that the world can never understand without tracing the private history of the family. But it is generally the case that the world knows nothing about the motives that prompted the action of the dead, and condemn them upon outside indications, without a hearing and in the most unjust manner.

Of course, when wills are recorded they are in a certain sense public property, or rather a matter of public record, and the Clerks of the Courts seem to have no legal right to forbid an examination of them. It might be that by placing a strong construction upon the law they might withhold them from all except interested parties, but the surest and quickest way to put a stop to this morbid *post mortem* gossip, is to induce the conductors of newspapers to cease the publication of the private bequests of deceased citizens.

BEECHER AND CHRISTMAS.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has not a very high opinion of Christmas Day. He seems to think that it is a holiday that is not at all harmful, and ought to be tolerated. For one of the Puritan school, who thinks that the 25th of November is a particularly sacred day—sacred to gormandizing and hard cider drinking in New England—this is very liberal. Also his doctrine that "it is of no consequence about the birth of Christ." Speaking for himself Mr. Beecher is no doubt correct, and the birth of the Savior is not much more of an event to him than the birth of Ananias or Brigham Young. In fact the natal day of the latter is no doubt a subject of interest to the Pastor of Plymouth Church. In his "lecture" on Christmas, Mr. Beecher says.

To me Christmas is a foreign day, and I shall die so. When I was a boy I wondered what Christmas was. I knew there was such a time, because we had an Episcopal church in our town, and I saw them dressing it with evergreens, and wondered what they were taking the woods in church for; but I got no satisfactory explanation. A little later I understood it was a Romish institution, kept up by the Romish Church. Brought up in the strictest State of New England, brought up to the most literal style of worship, brought up where they would not read the Bible in church because the Episcopalians read it so much, I passed all my youth without any knowledge of Christmas, and so I have no associations with the day. Where the Christmas revel ought to be, I have nothing. It is Christmas Day, that is all.

At the New England dinner at the Astor House, on the evening previous, Mr. Beecher in a similar strain, spoke of Puritan toleration and said that it was the "old Puritan doctrine that no man should suffer for his views." This moves the World to say that this is an explanation calculated to amaze historical students, and even mildly to startle the New England dinners. Cromwell's Protectorate has been considerably praised in our generation, but never, that we remember, as an example of tolerance. The World goes on further to say:

One is inclined to wish that Mr. Beecher could be transported for a few days to the condition of an English High Churchman of that epoch, or a Scottish Roman Catholic, or a Massachusetts Quaker. After undergoing that experience, he would doubtless be able to say many things in praise of his persecutors, but he would not be likely to attend New England dinners and talk nonsense about the old Puritan doctrine that no man shall suffer for his religious views, any more than he would be likely to attribute that old Puritan doctrine to the chiefs of the Spanish Inquisition. The old Puritan doctrine, in point of notorious historical fact, was that the Puritan should assert for himself entire religious freedom, and enforce upon everybody else entire religious conformity, which he did whenever he had the power. It is rather hard on him to be praised for a doctrine which he never either practised or professed. These things must be known to the ante-prandial Mr. Beecher. If they are not, he can find them in any history of the period when "the old Puritan doctrine" was put into practice that he likes to consult. It is a pity the immagination of the post-prandial Mr. Beecher should be so quickened by communion with sympathetic New Englanders as not only to forget them, but to construct historical romances altogether unfounded in historical fact.

It was hardly necessary for Mr. Beecher to say that he was brought up as a disbeliever in Christmas, and to regard it as an institution of the Catholic and Episcopal churches. He leaves traces of an independent disbelief in most of the central doctrines implied by the coming of Christ and His mission. Had he been brought up a believer in Christmas and the lessons it teaches, it would have been better for him, and the Brooklyn scandal might have been escaped, instead of being sown broadcast, to the injury of the Christian world of all denominations.

MORBID GOSSIP.

There is a species of morbid gossip indulged in by newspapers, which might well be dispensed with without any material injury to their readers. We refer to the practice of publishing the contents of wills, after and even before they are admitted to probate. It must occur to the ordinary observer that such a proceeding is in exceedingly bad taste.

This is more apparent when we consider that it is the practice of testators to keep even from their legatees, during life, the disposition of their estates. After the testator dies, there are no persons really interested in the disposition of the estate except the legatees themselves. What reason then is there for publishing to the world, after his death, what a man kept a secret from even his own household during his life time. The publication of the manner in which a man has disposed of his private estate among the members of his family, is a thing in which the public have no legitimate interest or business, and only gives occasion for uncourteous remarks and unkind gossip, detrimental often to the memory of the deceased, and harsh to the feelings of his surviving relatives.

When a man has disposed of his money and property in public bequests, making the general public his legatees, the case is different and then it is right and proper that the character of these bequests should be laid before the public, but when a private disposition has been made of an estate, none but the legatees have any business to be informed of the acts of the testator.

Newspapers should, as a rule, discourage this species of "enterprise," that disinters men and women and holds them up to the unfavorable comment and gossip of the world concerning the closing acts of their lives. If a decedent happens to prefer one legatee or heir to another, there is some

GOOD ADVICE.

To those Democrats who hope to defeat the chosen candidate of the west and a good portion of the east for U. S. Senator, by circulating an exploded Radical falsehood about the "coffee pot" business, we commend the following remarks of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, taken from his Reading speech in 1872 when accepting, before the convention, the Democratic nomination for Governor. They are quite applicable at this time:

There has been too much disposition in our great Commonwealth among public men to push personal rivalry a little too far—a little beyond the limit of what was becoming and expedient. The result has been that our State has been comparatively dwarfed in this great Union of ours. Other States have been more potential in the Federal government, and have had more influence upon its action. New York, Virginia and other States, although no more patriotic, no more deserving, have had a little more eminence and distinction in this Federal Union than our noble and magnificent State. It has been our own fault, and the remedy is in our own hand. Let gentlemen in our State who have been favored with public approval, who are placed in public station, let them cultivate magnanimity and good will with each other, and when any ability rises in our State let us cherish it and encourage it. When a man appears to rise a little above the ordinary level, and bids fair to attain public distinction, instead of pulling him down, let us support him and bid him God speed. (Great Applause.)

HOW VERY KIND.

We believe that the intelligent members from the West will not be disposed to ask a position for a Western man when they believe a superior candidate is to be found in the East. Pennsylvania is but one State and its physical division by mountains does not suffice to cause a political division of the people. The wishes of the Democracy of the West are entitled to great consideration from the party in the East, and there will be a general disposition to concede to them such positions as they can find candidates for, equal in their qualifications to those presented from the East.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

How very patronizing all this sounds. When the West is so impoverished that it is unable to find men equal to any public station, it will be time enough to throw the mantle of Eastern charity over its weakness. We have no doubt there are some aspirants for the U. S. Senate in the West at this moment whose names are not mentioned, anxious to throw the selection East to open the way for the future, but the people are for a Western man now, and will insist upon it.

MINOR NOTES.

THE people of California are to vote in September next whether they will have a Constitutional Convention or not.

THE name of the Hon. B. Markley Boyer of Norristown, is being talked of in connection with the Senatorship.

ANDOVER, N. H., claims to be the model town of New England. It is out of debt and has $12,000 in the treasury.

As far as heard from there will be twenty-two contested seats in the next House of Representatives. Thirteen of the contestants are Democrats and nine are Republicans. The Committee on Elections will have its hands full of business.

THE man and brother in South Carolina is being rapidly educated up to a full appreciation of his money value. Legislative votes in Columbia that were sold, readily, at ten dollars last winter, are now held at one hundred, with an upward tendency in the market.

CHINA, even, is not exempt from the modern vice of official peculation. The Prefect of Tien-Tsin, which is the port of Peking at the head of navigation on the Peiho, and distant eighty-six miles from the capital, has just retired, after four years' plundering with a fortune of $750,000. His salary was $1,500 per annum.

DURING a recent fire in an Ann Arbor (Mich.) drug store a terrible catastrophe was averted by the presence of mind and bravery of one of the clerks. A barrel of naphtha in the rear of the store was surrounded by a pile of blazing boxes, when the young man discovered it, covered it with blankets at great personal risk and rolled it away to a place of safety.

A SPECIAL election will be held in the IVth Tennessee Congressional District, on the 31st inst., when a successor to Colonel John W. Head (Dem.), who died a few days after his election to the XLIVth Congress, last November, will be chosen. The Democratic nominee is Judge Samuel M. F. Fife of Carthage; a successful lawyer and farmer.

A LIBEL suit in Lowell involves the question of how much publicity is given, in the eyes of the law, to matter written on a postal card and sent through the mail. The defendant wrote a letter to the plaintiff on a postal card accusing him of forgery, and his defense is that, as the postoffice clerks, are enjoined to secrecy, there was no more of a publication than if the matter had been sent in a sealed letter.

THE last person mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from this State is Charles O'Conor. The selection is to be made by the Legislature four weeks from to-day. The candidates now mentioned for the office are Charles O'Conor, Francis Kernan, Henry C. Murphy, Charles Wheaton, Amasa J. Parker, Clarkson N. Potter, and Elijah Ward, all of whom are prominently and well known throughout the State.—World.

THE Utica Herald kicks harder and harder against the party traces. On Wednesday it says:

"The confession of the Southern Republicans that they cannot carry the Southern States for that party without the aid of new enforcement laws and additional regiments from the regular army is a humiliating one. It suggests the reflection that perhaps it is just as well that the southern States should not be 'carried,' under the circumstances."

THE Herald considers the Senate Finance bill a piece of arrant coquetry, in which party politics make deceitful advances to sound finance. We quote:

The haste with which this measure has been forced through the Senate, without proper deliberation and debate, without waiting to collect the sense of the country and without listening to any proposals for its amendment, admits of an easy explanation. Its purpose is not financial, but political. It was passed to meet a party exigency, and not to establish a sound monetary system.

EVEN so loyal a party journal as the Troy Times says of the new finance bill:

"We are far from feeling content with the new currency bill, and fear that it will turn out to be a sad mistake. The alacrity displayed by such extreme inflationists as Senators Carpenter, Berry of Michigan, Logan and Morton in voting for the measure, and the openly expressed misgivings of so sound a thinker as Senator Schurz, cannot be overlooked in forecasting the probabilities of the future. There is an aspect of trickiness, so to speak, about the whole thing which is calculated to excite distrust."

THE Boston Transcript thus comments on the recent convention held in that city to advocate a religious amendment to the United States Constitution:

"The reason for the recognition of Christianity in the Constitution was said to be that now it is liable to attack from disbelievers. So it would be then, without legislation. Legislation, then, is what is wanted and intended. Penal legislation in support of Christianity. Christianity to be supported by law must be defined by law, and will be found to mean the views of the majority. When they find any pretext to this sort of thing in the life, precepts or spirit of the author of Christianity, perhaps they will let us know it."

ON the day before Senator Carpenter was re-elected President pro tem. of the Senate, the Utica Herald freed its mind in this way: "The United States Senate should spare the country the sight of Senator Carpenter again in the chair of presiding officer. He is not fit for that honorable station. Developments have been made since he was last elected to it, which destroy the remnants of public confidence in him. If the Senate has not a better man among its members to preside over it, then we are sorry for it."

THE laws of Paris are so framed as to constitute a strong persuasive to honesty on the part of tradesmen. Jewelers are obliged to distinguish plated from genuine ware by the word "imitation" placed where the customers cannot fail of seeing it. If a grocer is detected selling adulterated articles he is heavily fined; his name and place or business is published at his own expense in the official journal, and he if compelled to expose in his store for a specified time a placard stating that he has been fined for selling adulterated goods.

THE suggestion that the President appoint Carl Schurz Minister to Russia, which the Inter-Ocean resents because of Schurz's hostility to Grant, is not so irrelevant even on that hypothesis. When Gen. Jackson became President one of his most trusted friends in Philadelphia was invited to a consultation, toward the close of which he said, "And finally, Mr. President, there is one man I wish to warn you against, as dangerous to the party and your relentless, personal enemy; I mean James Buchanan." The next day the name of James Buchanan was sent to the Senate as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to—Russia.—Courier-Journal.

JUDGE BLATCHFORE, in the United States District Court at New York, last week, ruled that stockholders in national banks remain liable in the manner prescribed by the law so long as they permit their names to remain upon the books of the bank and neglect to transfer their stock upon the books to some one who shall accept and succeed to the liability, even though the stock may have been sold and assigned on the back of the certificate of stock or a power of attorney given to transfer it. The only method, therefore, in which a stockholder can relieve himself from liability is to see to it that his stock is transferred on the books of the bank to the buyer when he sells it.

THE people of Maine have been exercised for the past two years over a phase of the "female progress" question. Gov. Chamberlain, out of his sympathy for the friends of the cause, appointed some ladies to the office of Justice of the Peace. Some persons opened legal proceedings to prevent them from entering upon the duties of their positions. The case finally reached the Supreme Court of the state, which has rendered a decision reverse to the female aspirants. They are, however, not entirely barred from public life, as the Court holds that they may occupy any office created by the Legislature, but not such as are established by the State Constitution.

THE Boston Herald thinks nothing would be more popular than a real measure of Civil Service Reform, and that it would go further than anything else to restore the Republicans to power in 1876. The Herald adds: "Are they wise enough to see it, and act upon it before the Democrats come into power and proceed to fill the places with their own cold and hungry claimants? Should the Republicans pass a thorough and comprehensive reform of the Civil Service this Winter, and put it into operation, the Democrats could not repeal it for the next two years, and would not dare to if they could. They would find themselves called upon to administer a system made for them by the Republicans, and so popular throughout the country that to touch it would be suicide. The Republicans have a great opportunity. Are they smart enough to embrace it?

THAT "COFFEE POT" SLANDER.

[From Ziegler's Democratic Herald, Butler, Pa.]

When Hon. Wm. A. Wallace was Chairman of the State Central Committee, the Radicals charged that, under his direction, fraudulent naturalization papers were issued in Philadelphia and steeped in coffee grounds to give them an old appearance. These papers, it was alleged, were given to foreigners who had only been in the country a short time to enable them to vote at the then approaching election. Leading Radicals who knew Mr. Wallace to be a gentleman of integrity and honesty, denounced the story as a falsehood of the most outrageous kind. Now we see, since the Democracy will have a majority in the legislature and consequently will elect a U. S. Senator, that certain Democrats, fearing Mr. Wallace will be elected, are bringing before the public this contemptible story of fraudulent naturalization papers as an argument against him. When it is considered that the story, at the time it was first told, was denounced by every Democratic editor in the state and by many leading Radicals, it certainly is a most unjust and iniquitious warfare on Mr. Wallace for a certain class of Democratic politicians to make themselves instruments for its present circulation. There is a depth of political damnation which some Democrats will yet reach in this state if they are not very careful.

OUR HIGH LIVING EXPENSES.

To the Editors of The Post:

In an article published in a recent number of THE POST, I spoke of our high prices of agricultural products as an impediment to the adjustment of the prices of labor to the lower rates of the values of manufactures and mining products.

Tho subject is too important to be passed by with so light a notice of it.

A comparison of the census returns of 1860 and 1870, shows that neat cattle decreased in number 1,311,481, and hogs 8,387,276; cereals, wheat excepted, increased but 33,327,229 bushels. This increase came from those States that in 1860 had limited settlements, compared to their increase in population in 1870. The wheat crop increased about 115 millions of bushels. But this was chiefly owing to the fact that in 1860 this crop was a very light one, but a large one in 1870. In the meantime our population had increased over eight millions, and our exports of meats and breadstuffs from forty-two millions to ninety-five millions.

In these brief statements we see the cause of our high-priced agricultural productions.

I have no statistics showing the increase or decrease since 1870, for although I originated the system of crop reporting used by the Department of Agriculture, and by the Crop Reporter, published in the West, I do not see their monthly publications. But whilst a favorable season gave us last summer a good wheat crop, the statistics from the packing houses show a diminished number of hogs. The number packed to a recent date, in six of the principle cities of the West, was in

1873	2,070,000
1874	2,010,000
Decrease	60,000

But we must not overlook the fact that in 1873, the panic occurred just before the commencement of the packing season, and the bears pulled down prices so low, that farmers to a very large extent slaughtered their hogs, and in the spring following, when prices were high, sold so closely that they were short themselves during the latter part of summer and during the fall. This season the high prices and their indebtedness caused the sale of nearly all of their hogs. This fact and the above statistics are significant of a greatly diminished number of hogs.

But our exports of provisions increased from $26,000,000 in 1870, to $74,000,000 in 1874, and our breadstuffs from $71,000,000 to $159,000,000. In the latter there will be a large decrease this year.

In view of all these facts, can we reasonably look for any material reduction of prices?

2. There are many causes for this decreased agricultural production, only one will I notice here.

The fertility of our lands is constantly decreasing. If in the West corn crops are still large, it is chiefly owing to the fact that most of the corn is hogged down in the largest corn-producing sections.

Capital is essential to successful farming, but the generality of farmers do not think so, hence their gains are deposited in banks, and the banking loans are nearly all made to foster and stimulate the manufacturing, mining and commercial industries, and much of the income from these is invested in railroad bonds or other commercial investments.

This diversion of capital from agriculture is an evil of immense magnitude, and a leading cause of its decreasing productions. L. B.

POOR LOUISIANA.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. M'ENERY—SOME COMMENTS BY THE HERALD.

The N. Y. Herald on Saturday printed the following:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25, 1874.

The wrong just perpetrated by the Returning Board against the people of Louisiana, and which vitally threatens the safety and integrity of republican institutions in the United States, is a more crowning infamy than the action of the Lynch Returning Board, surpasses even the midnight order of Durell, and would not be submitted to by any free people.

Resistance to the national authority, represented here by a large portion of the army and a naval fleet, sustaining a usurpation and stifling the voice of the people, has never been meditated.

JOHN MCENERY.

Commenting upon the above the Herald says the news falls upon the people of the United States like a national calamity, and is full of alarming portents. It concludes that—

The recent elections have given unmistakable indications that the people of the Union are resolved to restore republican government to the Southern States by peaceful revolution, and in two years their work will be accomplished. It is to be sincerely hoped, therefore, that suffering Louisiana will bear her ills, heavy as they may be, until her sister States can come to her rescue under the banner of constitutional right.

But there is some hope of more speedy relief, provided peaceful counsels prevail. President Grant and Congress must be sensible of their responsibility in the matter and cannot avoid taking some action for the preservation of republican government in Louisiana. They cannot so far misunderstand the spirit that conquered the rebellion as to imagine that the people of the North will much longer tolerate such violations of republican principle as mark the usurpations in the Southern States. The President has called the attention of Congress to the subject and has invited action on the Louisiana troubles. He has supplemented this suggestion by the significant hint that there is actual peril in the present condition of that State—somebody is going to be hurt. Congress, therefore, has the matter clearly before its eyes. It has known the secrecy, the procrastination, the trickery that have marked the proceedings of the Returning Board. It has the declaration of the conservative representation on that Board that its acts have been partisan and unjust and have "defrauded the people of their chosen representatives." No Senator or Representative of a Northern State who has a political future before him will dare to ignore these facts or to evade the responsibility imposed upon him by the constitution of his country. If, therefore, the people of Louisiana will make an earnest appeal to Congress for protection under the laws, their voice will reach the people of the whole Union and will compel attention. It will, indeed, be the duty of the Democratic representatives in the House and in the Senate to initiate some action in regard to the affairs of the suffering State. Should the majority fail to do so, and to press persistently for action, the public peace is at stake. The life of Republican liberty is in danger. No Representative who stands in the halls of national legislation can evade the duty of seeking to preserve the one and to save the other without relinquishing every hope of a political future.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Indiana county Institute meets on Jan. 4th.

THERE are 413 inmates in the Schuylkill county almshouse.

A NEW Methodist church is to be built at Blairsville Intersection.

A MARRIAGE ceremony was recently performed in the Huntingdon jail.

THE Cambria county teachers will institute on the 28th ult at Ebensburg.

THE Curwnsville Clearfield county, people, are rejoicing that a railroad has reached their borough.

THE burnt district in Karns City is being rebuilt. Work progresses on a dozen or more new buildings.

THE congregation of St. John's Catholic church Altoona, cleared over two thousand dollars at their late fair.

THE new iron bridge across the Juniata river at Lewistown is now nearly completed at a cost of about $34,000.

A DIVIDEND of ten per cent for the current year has been declared by the Juniata Valley Camp-meeting Association.

A LOCOMOTIVE named the Nick Biddle has just been retired from the Cumberland Valley Railroad after thirty-four years service.

A FINE quality of iron ore was discovered a few days ago on the farm of Mr. Benj. Evans of Manheim township, Lancaster county.

A CLARION county Nimrod named Fely recently brought in one pheasant, six rabbits and nine frosted toes, all captured in one day.

DR. MARBOURG of Bedford recently lost one of his optics by a small piece which flew from a stone which he struck with a hammer.

IN one week, Mr. M. A. Johnson of Helen township, Clarion county, killed five deer, averaging, when dressed, 101 pounds each.

A SCREECH owl came "a tapping gently tapping" on the transom rail of a door entering a hardware store at Somerset one evening recently.

MISS. EMMA COLLINS, a young Miss of twelve years, who lives in school district No. 4, Springfield tp., Mercer county, weighs 162 pounds.

SAYS the Clarion Democrat: There were twenty Cypherts voted the Democratic ticket this fall in Limestone township, and a few more will be of age next year.

A MAN named Stever was attacked at Coalmon, Huntingdon county, one night recently and was severely cut in several places. The wounds may not prove fatal.

MRS. WM. WITHERSON, of Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, was recently accidentally shot in the abdomen at a shooting match at the residence of her husband.

SAYS a Huntingdon paper: For over fifty years, Mr. John Porter, of of Alexandria, this county, has been superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school of that place.

THE Latta Guard, a mility company at Altoona, has been disbanded, by order o Governor Hartranft, for lending thei arms to the men engaged in the "pipe war in Allegheny county.

THE Kemble Coal and Iron Company keep one of their furnaces, at Riddlesburg, Bedford county, in blast for the sole purpose of keeping deserving and faithful employees from coming to want.

ON Friday last, a man was killed at the trestle near the Etna Furnace, New Castle, being knocked off the trestle by the cars. He was a single man, his name being Geo. Waysey, and his home Buffalo, N. Y.

DANIEL and Margaret Lewis, of Dauphin county, recovered a verdict against the Pennsylvania railroad company on Wednesday of $1,000 damages for the killing of their son Edmund in 1869 near the Lochiel iron works.

MR. D. P. RAY a charitable citizen of Tyrone has fitted up a room in his tannery to protect tramps from the cold during nights and three hundred and thirty-nine of the turn pike sailors have been afforded shelter by him since the 12th of November.

SAYS the Brookville Jeffersonian: Since the railroad has been opened there has been sold at the office at this place for Reynoldsville, four thousand and fifteen tickets, and for Pittsburgh two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven. In addition to these, there has been over three thousand car loads of lumber sent over the road from this county.

SAYS the Huntington Journal: A gentleman named John Bailey, from the Cove, Blair county, was in this place one day last week, and his mammoth proportions rendered him an object of universal obsertion. Mr. Bailey's weight is 285 pounds, that of his wife a fraction less than 400, and their daughter, a blooming miss of fourteen summers, bears down the scales to the tune of 200. There is some weight in that household.

SAYS the Sharpsville Advertiser: The puddlers employed by Kimberly & Co., in the Etna Iron Works, New Castle, quit on Tuesday night of last week. The puddlers claim that the proprietors of these works had been shipping muck bar iron into Pittsburgh, thereby helping the manufacturers to hold out against the Puddlers' Union there. Kimberly & Co. say that they had been filling contracts before the Pittsburgh lockout for muck bar, and as these contracts were about filled, they agreed to ship no more, and were piling the surplus iron and were paying $6 per ton for puddling, when the men quit. Their plate mill and nail factory will close in a week or ten days.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND THE "COUNTY THAT SAVED US."

[Columbia Herald.]

Allegheny County presents one of her members elect, Mr. Patterson, for Speaker of the next House, and the Democrats of the House will only be doing that county justice by electing Mr. P. THE POST speaks highly of the abilities of Mr. P., and we are confident that the Democracy of Allegheny would not present him if he was not a capable person. That county saved us in the late campaign. It gave us the State and the Legislature. The good work performed there enables John Scott to retire and anything that the county demands should, at once, be conceded. We are for Allegheny county first, last and all the time. She has done nobly and deserves reward. It is in the power of our party to reward her, and it must be done. Elect Patterson and all will be well.

THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRACY NOT ADVANCED BY ABUSING ITS GOOD MEN.

[From the Columbia Herald.]

U. S. SENATOR.

The fight for the position has became bitter, and good men have been unjustly assailed. We have no particular good feeling towards Hon. Wm. A Wallace, but we do not think that the interests of the party will be materially advanced by the abuse daily showered upon his head. As we have said before we will rest content with the action of the Legislature, and will not attempt to advance the interest of any particular candidate, but in taking this position we protest against the action of certain Democratic papers in abusing candidates. There is nothing to be gained by such a course and it only serves to create bickerings in our ranks.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

ANNO DOMINI 1874.

BY W. A. TAYLOR.

1

I.

Twelve fair sisters, tall and grand,
In a palace by the sea,
Tall and fair with graces rare,
Are those sisters by the sea;
Tall and fair with graces rare,
And the fairest one loves me.
Some are fair with golden hair,
Some with tresses darkest brown,
Some are fair with flaxen hair,
All are the fairest ever found,
Some are fair with eyes of brown,
Some with blue eyes, like the sea,
All are fair with beauty rare,
And the fairest one loves me.

2.

Last eve I walked in festal halls,
And felt my pulses strangely beat,
For all were veiled, we only knew
By instinct whom we chanced to meet;
And Prudence hid her cold reserve,
To flash in wit of lighter grade;
And silken-fettered beauty grew
As blithesome as a budding maid;
And ancient loves were brought to light
As instinct touched the hidden springs,
For Love is all in all at last,
And who can clip his silver wings?

3.

O bird, that journeys to the sun,
With bosom soft and white as snow,
Wilt thou come back to me again,
When all the mid-May blossoms glow?
Fly southward where the silver lakes
Are sleeping warm among the flowers,
And you will find her—ere she breaks
The seal among her jasmin bowers,
Give her the kiss your bosom bears,
My snow white dove, O love is sweet,
Though absence clings about the years—
How perfect when the parted meet!

4.

A flower grew in my Garden of Love,
The fairest of all its sister flowers,
So wonderful fair I fain would move
About it through all the golden hours;
And kiss it and pillow it on my breast,
With its heart close to mine, an Eden of rest,
It grew in the flush of evening's light,
And the misty glimmerings of the dawn,
And the dewy sweetness of all the night,
Deep into its ruby heart was drawn;
And the beautiful stars of heaven were set
In its spangles, O sweeter than mignonette.

II.

1.

Twelve fair sisters in one home,
Full of happy songs and glee,
Corn and wine, and all things fine—
Gems to ransom kingdoms three—
All are fair with graces rare,
And the fairest one loves me;
Coming joyously at morn
From their palace by the sea,
Singing through the world they go,
Hand in hand, and three and three,
Scattering blessings as they go,
From their home beside the sea,
All are fair with beauty rare
And the fairest one loves me.

2.

Blow, breezes, out of the sunny South,
And bring us the beautiful May,
And beat with your gow'mer wings the songs
That are heard in the heart of day;
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny South,
Where the bloom of the orange flies,
In splendor among the raven hair,
And over the midnight eyes,
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny South,
And bring us the beautiful May,
Till orchards glow like mountains of bloom,
And fountains are dashed into spray;
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny South,
From the depths of the citron groves,
And bear to my heart now grown to ice,
The sweet magic of southern loves.
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny South,
And bring us the beautiful May,
Tarrying with the magnolia bloom,
And sheen of the pomegranate's spray.
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny South;
From fields that are smiling with gloom.
The tyrant's spell environs the land,
And mantles our pro mise with gloom.
Blow, breezes, out of the sunny South,
And bring us the beautiful May,
In happy girlhood ready to lead
In the dance and frolicksome play.
Blow, breezes out of the sunny South,
Till her voice on your pinions borne—
Her happy smile suffuses the sky—
And blesses the beautiful morn.

3.

I gathered flowers when I was young,
To please a blithesome maiden's eye,
And then at eve the maiden sung,
As star on star adorned the sky.
We loved, and yet we scarcely felt
The blissful heaven where we moved,
Nor marked the snows that shine and melt,
Because we only knew we loved,
By silver streams our steps were stayed
At noon, or deep at even-tide,
We shook the dews on emerald glade
With Love our only friend and guide,
We seemed to walk in golden spells
In lands more perfect than our own,
And morn and eve the chime of bells
Across the emerald hills was blown.

III.

1.

Twelve fair maidens in the field,
Reaping down the golden grain,
Gold and brown and chestnut hair
Shining through the Summer rain;
Falls the rain on golden grain,
Shimmering falls upon the sea;
All are fair as visions are,
And the fairest reaps for me;
Twelve sweet sisters tall and fair,
From their palace by the sea,
Reaping down the golden fields,
Singing cre while merrily;
Reaping in the Summer time;
And the fairest reaps for me.

2.

A woman's voice when soft and low,
Is sweeter than the bulbul's song
And oft I hear it o'er the hills,
In echoes winding far along.
A woman's voice! I date my bliss
From one sweet hour when first I heard
At twilight underneath the groves,
The music of her hoined words.

3.

dreamed I walked all night in meadows green,
And heard the songs of maidens from the hills,
While pulse-like beat each slumbrous pause between
The rippling voices of the pleasant rills.
The land was clothed in ever-varying smiles,
And tall white houses shone the trees among,
Where dwelt those maidens, coy with maiden mirth,
And for my bliss alone those maidens sung,
By shaking bells of fragrant blossomed trees,
By close clipt hedge and copses bending low
They went like sunbeams dropt across the world,
With tread as light as when the south winds blow;
Till every path was full of fragrant sighs,
And heads as sunny as Italian noons
Bent o'er the flowerets, until I saw
The centred beauty of a thousand Junes.
In long bright lines they wandered to and fro,
Like golden bees in fields of clover bloom,
Hung thick with orchards in the flush of May,
And ever bade me welcome to their home;
Till half the world was rolled about their feet,
Flashing with beauty all the belted zones;
Fruits of the tropics ripened, dropt and lay
Bosomed on heaps of rich and precious stones.

4.

Flash out, bright star, in the sunset west,
Flash out, for the day is gone;
The flowers of eve have opened their leaves,
And Diana is on her throne;
'Tis lone'y here, but I love the sound
And song of the distant stream;
Flash over the waste that I may taste
The love of thy softest beam.

IV;

1.

Twelve sweet maidens, dusk yet fair,
Under the Autumn's purple sun;
Kiss the apples from the trees;
Paint the maples one by one,
Singing ever merrily
Till their happy task is done;
In their vineyard by the sea,
Press the vintage in their hands,
Scatter plenty everywhere
Chast'ning like the sea-shore's sands,
All are fair with sun-browned hair,
In their palace by the sea;
All are fair with graces rare,
And the fairest one loves me.

2.

Warm-hearted Labor in the fields
Is nobler than the courts of State,
For she, at least, with truth can say
That all her ends are good and great.
She moves a Princess full of smiles
With ripened plenty in her arms,
And casts about her gifts and sees
The hillsides full of golden charms.
She comes by belts of ripened corn
And vines that bend with purple wealth
By orchards dropping crimson fruits,
Breathing the joyous air of health,
She wears a four-fold crown begirt
With the four Seasons, flashing bright,
On all her children as they come
Gathering around her with delight.
She goes by streams and dusty mills,
By meadows full of purple bloom,
All perfect in her goodliness,
With blessings for the humblest home.
She walks on solid ground and bares
Her brow to feel the breath of morn,
And hears the bugle breezes blow
Among the emerald-bladed corn,
She dots the sea with stately ships,
And looks across the world to see
Her harvests grow, and reapers reap
The golden grain in harmony;
She moves and all her steps are flush
With starry flowers and healing balm
She looks on Passion, and the storm
Is hushed and all is pure and calm.

3.

Sail on, O barque of mine, and dip
Thy prow in all the silver tides
That dash their spray in clouds of gems,
That glitter on thy shining sides.
Across the sea sail on and drop
Thy anchor by some perfect shore,
Where heart to heart and soul to soul,
Our love shall speak forever more.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24, 1874.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

"A merry Christmas to you all!"
In passing now from mouth to mouth,
From east to west, from north to south,
From lowly cot to stately hall.

"A merry Christmas to us all!"
Is shouted by the cheerful host;
The windows barred against the frost,
We toast the season, great and small.

A merry Christmas. Hush!—no breath
Of revelry must pierce the gloom
Of yonder chamber:—from that room
The spirit has passed out with Death.

The widow clasps her child, a kiss
Is pressed upon his rosy face;
A choking sigh—a close embrace—
"A merry Christmas?" What is this?

"A Christmas party—let us go!"
A wand'rer hopeless drops to die;
His brothers heedless pass him by
Half frozen in the freezing snow.

A merry Christmas? What a few
Remain of those it welcomed last;
Another year has o'er us passed
And left us, wife, the only two.

The childish laugh we hold so dear,
The toys that made us once more young,
The infant arms that round us clung,
Have vanished with the passing year.

But Christmas merry is—and those
Who strive to make it so do well:
For who can ever fitly tell
What comfort from this season flows!

"A merry Christmas!" let us bless
The season when our Lord was born;
And doubly bless the Christmas morn
That gave us "Christ our Righteousness."

"A merry Christmas to us all!"
Let it resound from mouth to mouth,
From east and west, to north and south,
To humble cot and stately hall.

HANG UP THE BABY'S STOCKING.

Hang up the baby's stocking;
Be sure you don't forget—
The dear little dimpled darling!
She ne'er saw Christmas yet;
But I've told her all about it,
And she opened her big blue eyes,
And I'm sure she understood it,
She looked so funny and wise.

Dear! what a tiny stocking!
It doesn't take much to hold
Such little pink toes as baby's
Away from the frost and cold.
But then, for the baby's Christmas
It will never do at all;
Why Santa wouldn't be looking
For anything half so small.

I know what will do for the baby;
I've thought of the very best plan—
I'll borrow a stocking of grandma,
The longest that ever I can;
And you'll hang it by mine dear mother,
Right here in the corner, so,
And write a letter to Santa,
And fasten it on to the toe.

Write, "This is the baby's stocking
That hangs in the corner here;
You never have seen her, Santa,
For she only came this year;
But she's just the blessedest baby—
And now before you go,
Just cram her stocking with goodies,
From the top clean down to the toe."

UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN.

Hark, what celestial sounds!
What music fills the air!
Soft warbling to the morn,
It strikes the ravished ear:
Now all is still: In tuneful notes,
Now wild it floats Loud sweet and shrill.

Th' angelic hosts descend,
With harmony divine,
See how from heaven they bend,
And in full chorus join:
"Fear not," say they, Jesus your King,
"Great joy we bring; Is born to-day."

He comes your souls to save
From death's eternal gloom;
To realms of bliss and light
He lifts you from the tomb.
Your voices raise Your songs unite
With sons of light; Of endless praise.

Glory to God on high!
Ye mortals spread the sound,
And let your raptures fly
To earth's remotest bound;
For peace on earth To man is given,
From God in heaven, At Jesus's birth.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

"THE NIGHT AFTER CHRISTMAS."

'Twas the night after Christmas, and all through the house
Not a creature was sleeping, excepting the mouse.
The stockings were flung in haste over the chair,
For hopes of St. Nicholas no longer were there.
The children were restlessly tossing in bed,
For the pie and the candy were heavy as lead,
While mamma in her kerchief, and I in my gown,
Had just made up our minds that we would not lie down,
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my chair to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I went with a dash,
Flung open the shutter, and threw up the sash.
The moon, on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave a lustre of noon-day to objects below,
When what to my long-anxious eyes should appear,
But a horse and a sleigh, both old-fashioned and queer;
With a little old driver, so solemn and slow,
I knew at a glance it must be Doctor Brough.
I drew in my head, and was turning around,
When up-stairs came the doctor, with scarcely a sound,
He wore a thick overcoat, made long ago,
And the beard on his chin was white with the snow.
He spoke a few words, and went straight to his work,
He felt all the pulses,—then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
With a nod of his head, to the chimney he goes,—
"A spoonful of oil, ma'am, if you have it handy,
No nuts and no raisins; no pies and no candy;
These tender youngs stomachs cannot well digest
All the sweets that they get; toys and books are the best.
But I know my advice will not find many friends,
For the custom of Christmas the other way tends.
The fathers and mothers, and Santa Claus too,
Are exceedingly blind. Well, a good night to you!"
And I heard him exclaim, as he drove out of sight,
"These feastings and candies make doctor's bills right.

"COUSIN KATE."

WANTED TO KNOW.

If the eye of a needle ever winks at a lady? If the apple of the eye is sweet or sour? If the man who smoked to kill time was guilty of murder? How many teeth has the mouth of a river? If an iron is used to curl the nose in scorn? If the foot of a bed is troubled with corns? If the turnkey who "shot the bolt" was hung? If the bone of contention was ever fractured? How many were injured when the lady burst into tears? How many pounds will fishes' scales weigh? If the head of a river ever gets bald? If the man who saw the horse fly was scared? If the elephant carries his clothing in his trunk?

PARISIAN MARKET WOMEN.

Mrs. Hooper writes in Appleton's Journal: "Here sits a picturesque looking old body, with her head tied up in a variegated kerchief, and busily employed in preparing Julienne for soup, and a wonderously pretty preparation it is, with the piles of golden hued carrot shreds, and snow white shredded turnips, and the bright green of the young cabbage leaves to heighten the whole, all so deftly and dexterously cut up and mingled. See her now as she takes first a pinch of one vegetable and then a pinch of another, and adds them to the heap that is rising in front of her on the centre of the table, with what seeming carelessness she does it, yet she never takes either too much or to little. And here I must remark that the *dames de la halle* are very different from the picture our fancy usually paints of them, stimulated by the descriptions of writers who drew their ideas from the market women of a by-gone age. Most of them are young and many of them are pretty, and the elderly dames among them are not the fierce old harridans of whom we have heard so many stories, but rather comfortable, grandmotherly-looking old bodies—nay, one has even a face of almost saintly sweetness, so gentle and placid in its expression under the parted folds of her silvery hair. Yon tall girl, proclaiming so eagerly the excellence of her fresh gathered mushrooms, is as perfect a specimen as one would wish to see of a low born beauty—plump and well shaped, with cheeks as rosy as apples, teeth like drops of milk, and a pair of black eyes that sparkle like twin diamonds. A little farther on we pass a young girl with silvery fair hair and that wonderful complexion of opaque white and pink that French blondes usually possess; her features are not handsome, but the coloring is marvelous.

Speaking of women of another class, the writer says: "If, decending lower in the social scale of Parisian womanhood, we take a look at the actual working classes, we come across a race of which, in both its extremes, we find no counterpart at home. The dainty little ouvriere, in her white cap and neat dress, fitting so perfectly her trim, lithe figure, and the equally pleasant-looking and tidy house servant, are unfortunately, unknown quantities to us in working out our social problems. Fanchette or Albertine, in her grace, her dainty ways, her pretty little politeness of speech and demeanor, and her deft and rapid method of doing things, is a very different creature from the hard-handed, heavy-footed Bridget or pert Dinah of our kitchens. But, drop one peg lower in the scale, and we come across a class of beings the like of which I do most honestly believe exists nowhere on our continent—at least not of American race. The woman of the lowest class in France is a dreadful being. Large and powerful of frame, with broad shoulders, brawny limbs and bearded lip, in her maturity she retains nothing of her sex about her save her petticoats. Her head, bound in a soiled, bright-colored handkerchief, from beneath which escape the grizzled locks of her unkempt hair, a second gay handkerchief crossed over her massive bosom, her hands planted on her hips, her arms akimbo, she is, in her wrath, a creature to flee from—and, even in her pleasantest moments, a being to avoid."

THE SPIRITUAL "KATIE."

Modern necromancy has received a blow between the eyes by the late exposure of the Katie King imposture at Philadelphia. There were leading Spiritualists like Robert Dale Owen, who, at one time, would have staked their last dollar on the genuineness of gauzy apparitions from spirit land. Since the deeds of the Fox sisters in Western New York, years ago, the Spiritualists have been laboring to produce a materialized spirit upon earth. They might have been about a more useful business, but it was to their taste; and practical people heard their statements and waited for the denoument. It came in Katie King. Photographs of the obliging spirit were distributed from one end of the land to the other (a good profit for the necromancers), and people marveled The demonstration that Katie was only a widow made of flesh and blood, "with like passions" as our own; that she had a young child; that Katie took her beefsteak, bread and butter regularly at a second-rate Philadelphia boarding-house; that she had a penchant for gewgaws of the feminine kind—all this left the necromancers without a prop to lean upon.

Robert Dale Owen says he still has some hope of producing an inhabitant of the other world, and hints at a new trial. The Religio-Philosophical Journal will doubtless bridge the chasm in Spiritualism with a ponderous article of explanation, but for the present the prop is knocked away from our necromancers, and they will have to build a new tramway to the shadowy land.

It is not to be wondered at that great minds have been deceived by the King manifestations. The great English lexicographer himself was gulled by the Cock Lane ghost. Thoughtful people have come to the conclusion, however, that it is very easy to imagine ghosts in the mind's eye—in fact, we have reports from all parts of the country that people are seeing ghosts. But it is reasonable to believe that both the depressing influences of impecuniousity and the disease known by the name of the "jim-jams" are fertile sources of ghost-seeing.

Spiritualism will, in fact, have to try it again, or else acknowledge itself beaten at its own game.—[Courier-Journal.

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON SAVAGES.

Sir. Samuel Baker, in his new volume of African adventure, tells us of the notable effect of music upon the natives. "I believe," he says, "the safest way to travel in those countries would be to play the cornet, if possible, without ceasing, which would insure a safe passage. A London organ-grinder could march through Central Africa, followed by an admiring and enthusiastic crowd, who, if his tunes were lively, would form a dancing escort of the most untiring material." One can but imagine the different record we should have if music, instead of gunpowder, had been employed as a force for the conquest of savage races. The pilgrim father, who so severely condemned ungodly music, might have reversed his judgment had he known the effect of the fife and drum and the trumpt on the sensitive ears of the Indians, he might, indeed, have organized bands of organ players; and, even if his own spirit had severely suffered under that unwonted noise, the speedy conquest of the otherwise intractable savage would assuredly have rendered the employment of such means good and wise in his judgment. Let African explorers hereafter go forth with many wind and string instruments; even the pirates of the China seas, or the cannibals of the Pacific would cease to be a terror to every traveler, had they means at hand for the production of "sweet and dying sounds." Fearful has been the bloodshed because the power of Orpheus has been unknown or neglected, and future travelers, explorers or adventurers into unknown wilds may cordially thank Sir Samuel for this valuable hint.

CHRISTMAS GEMS.

Each one of our readers can accept our greeting of a "Merry Christmas," construing it as they will, but believing, any way, that it means something good and pleasant.

It is the "golden-mouthed" Chrysostom who, referring to Christmas, eloquently terms it "the most venerable and tremendous of all festivals, the metropolis and mother of all."

Mistletoe was formerly hung in the kitchen or servant's hall. More recently it has been raised to the parlor and drawing-room, without, however, reducing the quantity of kissing in the lower regions.

The Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1790, says that at Rippon, in Yorkshire, on Christmas Eve the grocers send each of their customers a pound or a half-a-pound of currants and raisins to make a Christmas pudding.

In the Sicily Islands they have a custom of singing carols on Christmas Day at church, to which the congregation make contributions by dropping money into a hat carried about the church when the performance is over.

The original "Christmas gift," the type after which all others must be made, if worthy of the day, was sent from heaven to earth with the proclamation, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men."

Now-a-days we only devote one day to Christmas. In olden times they used to devote a month or two. The steaming age in which we are living, only permits us to give a merry handshake to our readers, and wish them the compliments of the season.

The great authoritative command to keep Christmas holy is attributed to Clement, a *collaborateur* with St. Paul, and mentioned by the latter in the Epistle to the Philipians. Clement says: "Brethren, keep diligently feast-days, and truly, in the first place, the day of Christ's birth.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S WILL.

The estate of the late Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The World says:

The will has been admitted to probate by the Surrogate. It is dated April 11, 1863. He appoints as executors his wife Sarah and his sons John C. and Henry. He directs them to reduce his personal and real estate to cash, except his residence in Fourteenth street, if they deem it feasible, and to partition the real estate owned by him in common with others. He gives his wife for life the house in which he resided, with its contents, and gives her the income of a one-third share of his property, less $25,000, which he fixes as the value of the house, but such third share to be in no case less than $50,000 or more than $100,000. The rest of the estate to be divided into as many shares as he has sons and daughters, the sons to have their shares absolutely at their majority, and the daughters to have only a life income, free from the control of their husbands, but each daughter, leaving issue, may devise her share to whom she pleases at her death, and his wife may devise her share, otherwise the wife and the daughters dying without issue go to the distributees in general. The devise to the wife is made on condition that she accepts it in lieu of dower.

HOW THE DEACON WAS CAUGHT.

A certain deacon, who was a zealous advocate for the cause of temperance, employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor. In preparing a corner near the fireplace it was found necessary to remove the wainscot, when lo! a "mare's nest" was brought to light which astonished the workmen most marvelously. A brace of decanters, sundry junk bottles—all containing "something to take"—a pitcher and tumblers were cosily reposing there in snug quarters. The joiner, with wonder-stricken countenance, ran to the proprietor with the intelligence. "Well, I declare," exclaimed the deacon, "that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Capt. B. left those things there when he occupied the premises thirty years since." "Perhaps he did," returned the discoverer, "but deacon, that ice in the pitcher must have been well frozen to have remained solid."

A PRINCELY SWINDLER.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A swindler of a really high order of ability has lately brought a brilliant career to a close at Moscow in the person of an ex-prince, Demetrius Tschawtschawadze, who has been levying contributions at a dozen of the chief towns in Europe, London being especially mentioned, with continued success. The Prince never changed his very unpronounceable name or his story, after the fashion of those more vulgar imposters who contradict themselves by the frequency and multiplicity of their inventions. He was always a Russian prince, had always been robbed just before leaving Vienna by a young man he had unfortunately taken into his service as secretary, was always expecting large remittances from St. Petersburg, and was meanwhile in the closest relations of intimacy with the Russian Ambassador. It followed that he was for the present unable to pay the bill he ran up at the hotel which he had honored with his choice, and was further in want of a new secretary, to whom he could promise a fine future career and a large salary in immediate prospect. So plausible was this adventure, that at Berlin he not only left one of the chief hotels without suspicion before his remittances arrived, promising to send payment of his account, which included a number of petty tradesmen's bills, from London, but carried off with him to that metropolis his landlord's son, whose little purse of nearly £50 his new master borrowed freely from, leaving his victim just enough to go back to Berlin with, when he was presently ordered there to await the Prince on his way to Russia. On the young man's departure the Prince, who had been introduced to some Russians of means, borrowed £300 from one, according to the statements made in the Moscow court, and with his booty went off to Paris. Here, again, he borrowed from Russians on the strength of his alleged intimacy with their ambassador at Berlin, but disappeared on learning that inquiries were being made about him owing to a warning sent from that capital. Having tried all the European courts out of his own country he appears to have sought refuge at Moscow, but here his career ended. He was arrested on suspicion, and presently indentified with one Linieff, a non-commissioned officer, who deserted some months before. For this desertion the soi-disant prince now lies awaiting trial, but his swindling is only mentioned incidentally."

NEVER OPENED A DOOR.

A London correspondent in Harper's Bazar says:

The Duchess of Edinburgh does not grow in favor with the public. They never quite forgave her for asserting her precedency over the Princess Beatrice; and she has certainly given proofs of a haughty disposition. As a general rule, our own royal family do not give themselves airs, and this sort of personal pride is especially resented in a foreigner. A curious instance of it took place the other day at Chiswick, where the Duke and Duchess went to visit a certain famous collection of hot-house flowers. The proprietor of the place wished to explain the merits of his plants, but the path was narrow, and to press to her side would have been indecorous as well as dangerous to his pots, and to precede her, he was given to understand, would have been (in Russia) to commit high treason. At last they came to a swing-door that only required a push, but which to the Russian Duchess was an insuperable barrier. She had never opened a door for herself in her life, and was not going to begin in a nursery garden at Chiswick. Her splendid attire blocked up the path, so that to pass by her was impossible, and the whole party consequently came to a dead lock. The unhappy proprietor was in despair. Then the Duke came to his assistance. "She won't open the door," said he; "that is quite out of the question. Do you run round, open it for her, and keep in front of her. Walk backward and never mind your flower-pots." Whether any flower-pots were broken I don't know, but I will stake my existence that if they were, the Duke did not pay for them.

I add a postcript for the especial pleasure of the ladies. When the Empress of Russia left us she wore a red velvet mantle lined with sable, which took 228 skins of those small but precious creatures to make it, each of which cost £12. This one article of her apparel must therefore have been worth $15,000. The Empress's cloak of blue fox-skin cost half as much again.

SEALSKINS.

The London Telegraph says: "Fortunately or unfortunately, it seems not at all improbable that a genuine seal-skin jacket will before long, be almost as impossible an article of the ordinary feminine toilette as a string of brilliants itself. Some thirty years ago sealskin was common enough. Boxes were covered with it—gloves and driving rugs were made of it—costermongers and cabmen cut their caps from it. Then came a time when some cunning furrier discovered how to dye it a rich dark brown, and to give it that exquisitely soft and downy texture which is its chief charm. At once ladies adopted the luxury. It was soon found that for cloaks, jackets, muffs, dainty little hats, collars, cuffs, bags, portemonnaies and a thousand other articles of feminine use, it was the most delightful, the most beautiful, the most indispensable of all possible materials. The demand for it increased with a rapidity almost marvellous, and the fashion, instead of wearing itself out, has, if anything, steadily increased. Indeed, the best Alaska sealskins, like the furs of the sable, the silver fox and the Russian sea otter, command an altogether fancy price, and a handsome jacket of close texture and uniform color, with no white hairs to break the continuity of its tint, will fetch as many guineas as five-and-twenty years ago it would have fetched half-crowns. The result is that the luckless seals have had waged against them now for several years what practically amounts to a war of extermination."

CHURCH AND CHEESE.

Some folks don't like the odor of limburger cheese. One evening not very long since a gentleman had made his preparations to attend prayer-meeing with his wife. Prior to starting he came down town to his place of business, and while there an acquaintance discovered that he was about to engage in Wednesday evening devotion. Accordingly he put up a villainous job. Procuring a huge slice of the most fragrant Limburger to be had he watched his opportunity, and just as the gentleman stepped out of the door to go home for his wife, slipped it in his pocket. The parties repaired to the church, and were soon seated side by side in a comfortable pew near the stove. Soon the cheese began to grow loud. The sisters turned their heads about and looked as if a kraut barrel had exploded. The deacons elevated their noses and thought of the third plague of Egypt. The preacher smelled a great smell and the wife of the unconscious odor casket nudged her spouse and inquired if he didn't smell something. "Mariar, it's awful," he responded; "it must be in the coal." The more the assembly speculated the louder the odor became, and finally all hands united in hurrying the proceedings to a close. Arrived at home and while preparing to retire, the gentleman discovered the cause of the unpleasantness, and removed it on a couple of chips.—[Iowa State Register.

A FRENCH manager has adopted a novel plan in responding to encores. No piece is repeated until the entire programme is given, when, after those who wish to retire have left the auditorium, the numbers demanded are given a second time.

A CLEVER GOOSE.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times writes: "A lady in East Granby obtained of a friend six goose eggs and set them under a favorite hen. After four weeks' incubation, under great difficulties, the hen came off with one healthy gosling who caused her much trouble in consequence of his recklessness in getting his feet wet. Still there was great affection manifested by both parent and child. But the hen gradually grew ashamed, either of herself or of her strange chicken (which had outgrown her) and she sought another nest in a retired place, and commenced sitting for another brood. The gosling wandered 'lonely as a cloud' until she at last made her appearance with a fine brood of chicks. The gander at this time had obtained considerable size, and labored hard to help to support the large family of his half brothers and sisters. He would spread his wings and brood the chicks and protect them from the rain, and drive off all the other fowls who interfered with his adopted family. He would go out to the field and bring in an ear of corn and shell it off for the chicks; and woe to any other biped who attempted to share the meal. At last the industrious hen again went to work for another nest, and then the whole charge of the family devolved upon the gander."

THE JEWS AND CHRISTMAS.

[Jewish Messenger.]

There are many of our so-termed enlightened brethren who will have Christmas trees in their dwellings on the 25th of December, who would refuse to have an additional light in their dwellings on the 25th day or Kisley, although the former is intended to remind the young of the doctrines of the Christians, while the lights of Hanuca were intended to tell Israel of their God "who would not forsake his people for the sake of his great name." It is by this carelessness of parents that children become indifferent. They enjoy the Christmas holidays, whereas the Feast of Dedication is unknown to them. Let it not be said that we are bigoted. We are more liberal than many who pride themselves upon their liberality, more tolerant than others who consider themselves champions of freedom; but as custodians of God's laws, as advocates for retaining our time-hallowed customs, we would not abandon the laws, nor hold abeyance our religious ceremonies sanctified by age, merely because some will tell us they are no longer required, or they militate against what they consider the spirit of the age.

TANTALIZING.

An incident transpired at a paper-mill at Niagara Falls, one day last week, which, to say the least, was tantalizing. A lot of old rags, including some ragged garments, were brought to be cut into small pieces. Among other things, an old coat was thrown into the tub, and the cutter set to work thereon. When the small pieces were taken out numerous scraps of greenbacks rattled to the floor from the dissected garment. The figures "5," "10," "20" "50," "100" were plainly visible on the scraps. None of the pieces were much larger than the label on a spool of thread, and the men as they gathered up the tantalizing bits, each one blamed himself bitterly for not having ripped the coat up before putting it into the cutter.

THE STORY OF A SEAL-SKIN CLOAK.

The latest American tourist in Europe took a notion to buy a seal-skin cloak for his wife. On nearing New York it occurred to him that it would be a fine piece of economy to avoid paying the duties on it. Accordingly he asked a female acquaintance on board to put it on and wear it ashore as her own. She was only too happy to accommodate. She wore it ashore accordingly, but she omitted to meet the gentleman afterward, and so the wife of a prominent manufacturer of Springfield will have to go without her seal-skin this winter. It is sad—very.

RAPID TRANSIT OF THE DEAD.

The dead are to be furnished with "rapid transit" in Vienna by means of a pneumatic subterraneous railroad, with termini extending from the cellars of centrally-located chapels in the city to the cemeteries. After the funeral services in the chapel the coffin will be placed lengthwise on a small platform-car moving on rails, and then shot off through the tunnel to the cemetery at the rate of 40 miles or so an hour, where the undertaker will receive it. Then the mourners will disperse from the chapel and the funeral will be over.

VARIETIES.

THE proprietor of a Boston eating saloon advertises a "sacred clam chowder every Sunday evening."

Two thousand dollars were recently paid in London for a cup of coffee. It was a painting by a distinguished artist.

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Association will be held at York, beginning on the 20th of January.

Two blind men rowed a match in England recently. They went over the course without fouling, and the winner came in six lengths ahead.

JOHN LEPARD, of Todd county, Ky., is never happy when Christmas comes, because he has seventy-five nephews and nieces to give presents to.

SOME of the Paris papers date their Monday issues Tuesday, in order that country subscribers may think they receive it on the day it is printed.

THE Boston Transcript says of a recent operatic performance, "the ladies, the baritone and the bass were good, and so were the tenor's intentions."

WHAT station do you call this?" said a man, as he crawled out of the debris of a railroad smash up. "Devastation," replied the urbane conductor.

AN Arkansas paper describes the neutral condition of a political aspirant by saying that "he roosts in Washington on the gable end of the rugged edge of despair."

A HARRISBURG paper informs its readers that "when a gentleman and lady are walking upon the street, the lady should walk inside of the gentleman." How the lady is to do it is not stated.

MRS. RYNER, the actress, who failed dismally to cowhide a Rochester critic, has apologized, and been taken back to the theatre on promise of decent behavior.

THE fact that our small nickel and copper coinage is very scarce in California, was recently explained by a statement that large quantities of three and five cent pieces are annually melted down for the purpose of manufacturing trunk nails.

THE Northern Railway station of Paris was recently draped in velvet and satin, crowded with the Russian diplomatic corps, and thousands of spectators, to welcome Alexis, his brother, and mamma, who were traveling strictly incog., and were theoretically blind and deaf to these vast preparations.

No Norwegian young woman is permitted to receive attentions from a Norwegian young man until she is thoroughly acquainted with the mysteries of bread making and can knit stockings. As a rather natural result, the Norwegian fair ones are all accomplished bakers and skillful knitters at an early age—even before they learn to read and write.

SEVENTY years ago the heaviest naval gun was a 32-pounder, weighing two tons and a half, and ten pounds of powder was a charge. A gun now in process of construction at Woolwich, England; twenty-six feet and nine inches in length, will weigh eighty-one tons, throw a projectile of 250 pounds weight, and require 210 pounds of powder to load it.

THE strange delusion of a woman in Worcester, Mo., was that at a certain hour on a certain day she would die. The impression was so strong that the attending physician feared that the prophecy might, in her nervous condition, prove true. He therefore gave her a powerful narcotic a few hours before the time fixed in her mind, and caused her to sleep until long after it had passed.

IT remained for the New York criminal classes to devise a new line of theft. They have done so, and are now making raids on valuable seal skin caps worn by boys and young men. Generally one of the thieves comes up behind the wearer, seizes the cap from his head, leaps into a wagon driven by a confederate, and disappears before the owner recovers from his astonishment.

HENRY NEWBY, a young farmer in Hillsboro, Ohio, recently became a convert to Mormonism. He had a pretty wife, and his proposal was to make another of his mother-in-law, also a handsome woman, and only forty years old, and remove with both to Salt Lake. The wife indignantly refused to sanction the plan, but her mother favored it. The upshot is that Newby has eloped with his mother-in-law.

FOR some unstated purpose Mr. Judd, of Springfield, Mass., has been carrying in his vest pocket some chlorate of potassium. Lately he was pushing his way through a crowd when suddenly a side of his vest and coat flew out with a bang, and the astounded spectators, perhaps fearful that more explosions would follow, scattered in confusion. Mr. Judd is convinced that friction will ignite chloride of potassium.

A FEELING of admiration will be kindled for Prince Perkins' wife when it is known that, though her royal relatives promise to support herself and children if she will abandon her unfortunate husband, she clings to him with the devotion of a bride. She is on the verge of starvation, and her two little ones are infants both, but she bears up womanfully. Perkins is still in a Paris jail, where he is likely to remain, but she trudges uncomplainingly through slush and rain to visit him daily.

NICE place, Lancaster, New Hampshire, tip-top place in which to take things cool." Thirty degrees below zero yesterday morning. Just set the cream out of the window and it is ice in a "jiffy." Difficult matter to "make it hot" for a fellow. Total abstinence region, too. People drink cold water on such days and carry a lump of ice in the stomach for a week. Water pipes burst all over the house, and shut off the supply even of that beverage. Lovely place in summer, but in winter it must be just delightful.—[Boston Globe.

AN actress of one of the prominent Paris theatres approached the physician of the establishment the other day and said, "Doctor, you can do me a great favor.' "Name it," said the doctor, who was enamored of the actress. "Oh," was the response "it is not a very difficult thing. You are the physician of Mlle. Z. She is my rival. I want you to give her a fever which will keep her from the stage for a fortnight."

THE London Lancet suggests the following simple treatment for felons: "As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of a thumb-nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet." A piece of adhesive plaster will keep the blister in place.

AN illustration of the poor-debtor laws of Massachusetts is found in imprisonment of a man for debt in one of the jails near Boston. He placed all his property at the disposal of his creditors, but for some reason was not allowed to take the poor debtor's oath, and is now denied almost all communication with his friends, and is obliged to march daily with the prisoners who have committed great crimes. The rules under which he is thus restricted emanate from the state prison commissioners.

A WORCESTER maiden who had a practical mind and a lover without a whole shirt, made for him a garment of that kind, and one Saturday night sent it clean and glossy to his boarding house. She supposed that on Sunday he would wear it while escorting her to church. Yet he came not, and when she "went out to hunt for him" she saw that he was going home with another girl, enveloped in the gift shirt. There is a limit pushed beyond which the mind of woman becomes irresponsible. The Worcester girl fell furiously upon her faithless lover, and clawed his face until his blood trickled on the bosom of the shirt. And in the police station she said they might put her in the dark cell if they wanted to, but she was still glad she did it.

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE Party-Saving Bill is what they call the new financial measure recently passed by the Senate.

THE Mennonites still continue to come from Russia and wend their way to the garden spots of the Great West.

THEY are having a warm time of it in Indiana also over the Senatorial election. Holman, Voorhees and McDonald seem to be the most prominent. Either of them would make an able Senator.

SEVERAL of our Radical contemporaries do not think it all funny to refer to the result of last Fall's elections. But there are always some people who can't see the point of a joke.

GRANT ought to suppress the Ohio Legislature. It has before it a bill to prevent officials from appointing relatives to office. Such bills are calculated to bring the President of the United States into ridicule and disfavor.

THE animus of the new school move is to increase offices and salaries and take away from the people the control of their own affairs. This is Radical teaching and must end in mischief. Local home rule is to be replaced by centralization and despotic rule.

IT is rather an old story, and yet we feel justified in enquiring again why Grant does not order the re-opening of Fitz John Porter's case. He might save his credit by so doing. The next Administration will afford Gen. Porter a chance to have justice done him, and Grant's littleness and petty personal hatreds will be brought to light. He now has a chance to be magnanimous as well as just.

IF one or two newspapers in New York, that never possessed an atom of Democracy, along with their corporals guard of Pennsylvania buskwhacking contributors, would cease their raving about the Pennsylvania Senatorship, it would be to their credit. While their senseless howlings do no one any harm, they betray the stupidity of the howlers, a set of cormorants who are always hanging on the "ragged edge of despair," and anxious to get office from whichever party is successful. While we are on the subject, we would also suggest to the Cincinnati Enquirer that it would be well for it to think twice before it adopts as true, certain lies concerning Hon. W. A. Wallace, invented by the Cameron gang to defeat his election to the Senate. To be short, sententious and to the point, we would suggest to those outside journals that they have their hands full of work at home, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are amply able to look after their own affairs, and in the event they need assistance they will call to their aid such journals as deal in truth instead of Radical lies about Pennsylvania Democrats.

U. S. SENATOR.

We have a letter from an esteemed friend in an adjoining county, written for publication, in relation to the Senatorial contest now engaging the attention of a portion of the Democratic party. For the present we decline giving it publicity, on account of the severity of its criticisms upon the conduct of some of the friends of Mr. Clymer, who have been indiscreet enough to write letters denouncing Mr. Wallace, asserting that his election would be a "scandal and a disgrace" and also that a bargain has been entered into with Philadelphia, on the part of the Allegheny delegation in relation to Speaker and Clerk.

If any such letters have been written by the friends of Mr. Clymer in this city, for the purpose of influencing country members, they must know they have been circulating a slander, and doing a grievous wrong to the gentlemen composing the delegation. Our correspondent claims the Senator for the West, on grounds that cannot be gainsayed, and thinks Mr. Clymer has been honored quite equal to his deserts, by the Democracy of the State, and that Berks county has the Supreme Judge, the highest office in the gift of the Democracy for twenty-one years, and as Mr. Clymer will be in Congress for two years to come, he should at least wait until a vacancy occurs at the end of Senator Cameron's term. Berks county lost largely in the November vote, whilst every county in the West gained, which saved the State and made the election of a United States Senator a possible thing. We do not publish the communication because we have not obtained our own consent to give utterance to any unkind remarks towards the candidates in the East. We have been content to hear Mr. Wallace slandered and the claims of the West ignored, by men whose point of bitterness flowed from disappointment, but it will be different when the immediate advisers and friends, if not the candidates themselves undertake this role. If such a warfare is to be indulged in, there are blows to give as well as to receive.

THE CASE OF LOUISIANA.

We think that there is now but little reasonable doubt remaining with regard to the real motive of President Grant as to Louisiana and certain other of the Southern States. But we do not think that the people of this country fully realize the dangers threatened by that policy in the near future. It can no longer be a matter of conjecture that General Grant has the disposition to break up our Republican form of government, and perpetuate himself in power at the head of a centralized and military government. Whether he has the power to effect his purpose remains to be developed in the future.

It cannot be said that Grant does not understand the lesson of the November elections. He understands it but does not propose to accept its application. He understands it to mean a demolition of his Third Term ambition through the channel of the ballot-box, and now he proposes to reach the Third Term by traveling the true military highway. His retainers and henchman in Congress are halting between two opinions, but Grant himself has his mind made up, and the removal of General Emory from the command at New Orleans and the substitution of Sheridan, whose boast it is that where he passed through the Shenandoah Valley he left neither a shock of wheat, nor a house, fence or barn behind him, means that civil war, not in the theory of newspaper writers but in absolute fact, is once more to be inaugurated.

In 1861, the dangers of the situation were not realized until the storm burst. The dangers that threaten us on the eve of 1875, are not properly understood. A perjured Returning Board after a session of two months, sitting surrounded by Federal bayonets, disfranchise the people of a whole State, by a system of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated. The news of their self-confessed crime is flashed over the country upon the telegraphic wires, and an order is sent from the Executive Mansion to the head-quarters of the Lieutenat-General, requiring him to proceed to Louisiana and assume command—and for what? To protect the people in their rights? To prevent the perjured usurpers who are robbing that State from carrying out their outrage? Not at all, but to compel the people to submit to their continued reign of plunder.

All this is done for the one simple purpose of producing a state of war Once inaugurated in Louisiana, other Southern States will be drawn into it, until that condition of things is produced from which Gen. Grant imagines that he can realize his Third Term dream, wipe out the lines of the States and form a centralized government. We write understandingly, when we say this. Morton, Butler, Garfield and his most intimate advisers, have all boasted that they expected to see the State lines wiped out and the country nationalized in the sense of centralization. Another civil war is the only process by which this can be accomplished, and it is to be set on foot in Louisiana.

President Grant from the time he recognized the usurper Kellogg, by sustaining Durell's infamous order, until the present time, has insultingly refused to hear or heed the people's statement from Louisiana, prostrate and plundered by members of his own family, but has used the army to uphold the authority of a combination of the most unprincipled scoundrels that ever cursed any people. The crowning act of outrage has just been consummated, and Grant has proclaimed that the people shall submit without a murmur, or be placed beneath the iron heel of a military despotism, that will aid their present oppressors to rob them of their last penny. In Grant's estimation there is no remedy for civil discord in the South, but the interference of the strong arm of the military power in behalf of the thieving carpet-bag governments that have impoverished the States where they have flourished, and fattened upon their unexampled robberies.

Whoever heard of the military power of the government being sent to interfere in behalf of oppressed people? No one. For the people of the South to complain against the robberies of the carpet-baggers, is set down as the chief crime in Grant's catalogue in the White House. The impoverished tax payers of these unhappy States who come to complain of their hard lot are insulted in the Presidential Mansion and shown to the door by the obsequious lackeys of a would-be military despotism. And this is natural, too; for are not Grant's brothers-in-law and cousins and second cousins chieftains of this Southern banditti who have been robbing the people for years? Would Grant bring them to account, and listen to the complaints of their victims? Certainly not.

Were there any disposition on the part of President Grant to reach a peaceful solution of the trouble in Louisiana, it would be but a simple matter to do it. He would only have to withdraw the support of the government from the thieves and usurpers now in office and allow the honestly elected government to assume control of affairs. But this is not his programme. Whenever he lays down the sword his power has departed, for in all his administration of the government, he has ruled only by the sword in the South. So far as the North is concerned, one word will write the future history of his Administration, and that word is "a failure." But we warn President Grant before he goes any further in his militarizing scheme, and the creation of political conditions intended to continue him in power, that he is liable to make a great mistake in his refusal to accept the lesson of the November elections. There are but two of the great States of the North which have Governors in accord with him. These are Pennsylvania and Illinois, and both these States gave decisive majorities against Grantism. When he brings about the contemplated civil war and calls for troops to aid him in his ambitious schemes, the response may be anything but encouraging.

The causes that led to the civil war of 1861 are dead and gone forever. Sectional prejudices have no real existence now, for there is no longer the old basis for them. And if he succeeds in again forcing us into a civil war, there will be no sectional divisions in the contest. It will be the friends of centralization on one side and the friends of liberty and Republican government on the other. The war of 1861 was for the purpose of dividing the Union, without assailing our political institutions, further than the severance of a solemn compact would necessarily imply. If we are to have another internecine struggle, it will be inaugurated for the purpose of destroying our political institutions and forming a centralized government. This has always been the central Radical idea of Grant's Administration, but the overthrow of his party in November and the election of a People's Republican Congress, thwarted the attempt through the Legislative branch of the government, and now the only hope lies in the military arm and through revolution.

LEGISLATIVE RETRENCHMENT.

One of the first things to be done by the incoming Legislature should be the cutting down of the running expenses of that body. There are a large number of offices about the Legislature that are unnecessary, and the salaries paid those that are necessary are too large. We propose to suggest a means of saving several thousand dollars, and respectfully submit it to the Legislature for consideration. There are ninety-nine officers attached to the two Houses who draw salaries amounting to $61,040. These offices and salaries are as follows:

HOUSE.

One Chief Clerk, salary	$2,500
One Resident Clerk, salary	2,000
One Reading Clerk, salary	1,500
One Journal Clerk, salary	1,500
One Message Clerk, salary	1,000
Two Transcribing Clerks, salary	$800—1,600
One Sergeant-at-Arms, salary	800
Four Assistants, salary	800—3,200
One Doorkeeper, salary	800
Three Assistants, salary	600—1,800
One Messenger, salary	600
Three Assistants, salary	600—1,800
One Doorkeeper, rotunda, salary	600
One Postmaster, salary	800
One Assistant, salary	600
One Superintendent of Folding Room, salary	600
Ten Pasters and Folders, salary	600—6,000
One Watchman, $3 00 per day—3 months	270
Two Janitors of Basement	600—1,200
Two Firemen	600—1,200
Two Janitors for the House	600—1,200
Two Janitors for Washroom	600
Fifteen pagers, $2 00 per day—3 months	180—2,700
One Librarian	800
59	$35,470

SENATE.

One Chief Clerk, salary	$2,500
One Journal Clerk, salary	1,500
One Reading Clerk, salary	1,500
One Message Clerk, salary	1,000
Two Transcribing Clerks, salary	$800—1,600
One Librarian Clerk, salary	800
One Sergeant-at-Arms, salary	800
Two Assistants, salary	800—1,600
One Messenger, salary	600
Two Assistants, salary	600—1,200
One Postmaster, salary	800
Six Pasters and Folders, salary	600—3,600
One Superintendent Folding Room	600
One Watchman, $3 00 per day—3 months	270
Two Firemen	600—1,200
One Janitor Senate Committee Rooms	600
One Janitor Washroom	600
Ten Pages, $2 00 per day—3 months	1,800
One Engineer by Clerks of both Houses	600
One Clerk of Committee of Ways and Means	800
One Clerk of Committee to Compare Bills	800
One Clerk of Finance Committee	800
40	$25,570

We will first take up the officers of the House and indicate the savings that might be made. Eighteen hundred dollars is sufficient pay for the chief clerk. This will effect a saving of $700. Resident clerk fifteen hundred dollars; saving $500. Reading clerk twelve hundred dollars; saving $300. Journal clerk twelve hundred dollars; saving $500. Message clerk five hundred dollars; saving $500. Sergeant-at arms five hundred dollars; saving $300. Abolishing the office of two of his assistants; saving $1,600, and paying the other two five hundred dollars each; saving $600. Doorkeeper five hundred dollars; saving $300. Abolishing the office of two of his assistants, saving $1,200. Abolishing the office of the three assistant messengers, saving $1,800. Abolishing the door-keepers of Rotunda; saving $600. Abolishing six pasters and folders; saving $3,600; reducing the remaining four to four hundred dollars; saving $800. Abolishing four of the six janitors; saving $2,400; reducing the others to four hundred dollars; saving $400. Abolishing ten pages; saving $1,800. Librarian five hundred dollars; saving $300. This makes a reduction of $18,400 in the expenses of the House, and would not impair its efficiency in the least.

The same scale of reductions in the Senate would save $11,760, or a total saving of $30,160. There might be a still greater reduction of offices and salaries, but this will do to begin with, and with this view we submit it to the members of the Legislature.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Editors of The Post:

You state very clearly and forcibly this historical fact. "It has been a standing reason for the past quarter of a century for excluding the West from gubernatorial honors, that the East furnished the Democratic majorities and had a right to the candidates."

It is more than twenty-six years time since the last Democratic Governor elected from the West died, and he, although a citizen of Allegheny County when elected, was what in modern times would be called a carpet-bagger.

The nearest approach to a Western Democratic candidate for Governor that we have had within the life time of THE POST is Governor Bigler from Clearfield on the waters of the Susquehanna. And this brings me to inquire if Governor Bigler was elected from the "West."

If so then your paragraph quoted above is wrong for it is not a quarter of a century, since his election. I believe by fiction of law Williamsport in Lycoming county is in Western Pennsylvania and by a fiction not less absurd, Harrisburg might, also be legislated into the "West."

Will THE POST please define the geographical limits of the "West" as laid down on its map of Pennsylvania?

Is the boundary line between the "East and West" geographical, statutory or conventional? WEST.

Although our esteemed correspondent is just as well informed upon this subject as any gentleman of our acquaintance, we publish it as it evidently gives him pleasure to make his tilt against Clearfield county. The division of the State is made by law of the United States for judicial purposes and is not a fiction, and consequently not absurd. Clearfield is described geographically, as a Western central county, mostly situated on the Western declivity of the Allegheny mountains. All political conventions of both parties have placed it West, and we presume it must remain in that division. So we respectfully submit, that the division of the State between East and West is not an indefinite, or open question; geographically, statutory, conventionally or judicially.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Democrats of Berks have nominated Joseph B. Conrad for Representative in the Legislature in place of Dr. Daniel L. Ratdorf, member-elect who died recently.

MEMPHIS Avalanche: "Jeff. Davis, it is said, is dangerously ill at his residence in Tennessee." This item is going the rounds. Mr. Davis is at his home in this city, in his usual health.

CHARLES HAYS was very conveniently taken sick just when the Alabama Committee was about to leave for the South. Perhaps he thought it might not be pleasant to meet some of his murdered friends.

THAT soft money party starts with great labor. Messrs. Kelley and Butler have given it up, and no one else seems inclined to undertake the job. Rag currency is pretty light stuff, but it does make a very heavy platform--N. Y. Tribune.

THE largest trip-hammer in the United States is at Nashua, N. H. Cost $75,000. Weight of iron in the machine, 200 tons; weight of ram, 12 tons; striking force, 100 tons, and very sorry we should be to have it strike us; the engine which works it, 600 horse power.

THE Senate of Virginia has passed a sweeping bill forbidding all games of chance. Every species of lottery, gift enterprises and raffle is indicted, and even the custom which has become so common of late years, of ladies holding little raffles at fairs is, by it, prohibited.

THE Republican portion of the Committee of the House, assigned to investigate the collision at Vicksburg, are said to be planning the policy of getting through quickly with their work, hearing only their own side, and hurrying back without giving the white people a hearing.

LETTERS received at Washington from prominent business men throughout the country agree in pronouncing Sherman's resumption bill worse than nothing. This is hard on Sherman, who prided himself upon the bill as exactly meeting the wants of the public.—Chicago Times.

THE English Mechanic states that one of the Transatlantic steamers is being fitted with an aquarium-car for the transportation of live fish. The enterprise is undertaken with the view of importing some of the best species of American fish, and attempting their acclimatization in England. In return, some of the more valuable English fish will be introduced into American waters.

IF it be true that Mr. Pinchback threatens to go home and work for the election of a Democratic Senator if he is not admitted to the Senate, it would be well to—let him start by the first train. Considering the circumstances under which the fellow comes to the doors of the Senate Chamber, he is altogether too bumptious. —Hartford Post (Rep.)

LEWIS E. PARSONS, appointed U. S. Judge in Alabama, vice Dick Busteed, is regarded as a soldier of fortune and a scalawag. He was a bitter secessionist during the war; then provisional Governor under Andy Johnson's Administration; then radical member of the Legislature, and subsequently President of the Chattanooga carpet baggers' convention. He is always in sympathy with the ins.

CARPET BAG government is an expensive luxury. A member of the Arkansas Senate, Mr. James M. Loughborough, has been searching into its cost in that State during the past six years, with the following result: Collected from the people in taxes, $6,674,511 05; increase of the bonded debt, $8,753,444,55; floating debt created, $1,864,721 54; total cost to the State, $17,392,677 14. Is it any wonder Arkansas wants a change?

LARGE sections of New England are suffering serious inconvenience from the lack of water. The Lewiston Journal, speaking of Maine, says:

"The drought is being quite severely felt all over the State; small streams and fountains are so low that business is almost suspended at some mills in Maine, and in some localities farmers find it quite difficult to get water enough to water their stock. The Lewiston mills seem to have a better supply of water than most points."

SENATOR CARPENTER'S re-election is thus conceded and accounted for by the Milwaukee News: "The people of Wisconsin will see a curious thing in about five weeks from now. They will see 80 odd Republican members of the Legislature re-elect Senator Carpenter, after at least 70 of them had promised the people that under no circumstances would they vote for Carpenter's re-election. Of these 80 odd Republicans not 30 would have been elected had they told their constituents that when the time should come Carpenter would get their votes."

NEARLY two months after the election, the returning board of New Orleans announces the result. The Republicans are allowed a majority of one in the lower house of the legislature. Of course no honest man will dare affirm that this report has not been villainously doctored. The votes of whole parishes have been thrown out to make room for Republican candidates. It is a great mistake to suppose the people will longer put up with this injustice. There was a time when they could not help themselves, but they are now thoroughly aroused, and more than that they have the sympathy of the intelligent people of the north.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

MR. FRANK THOMSON, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, gives notice that, owing to the inability of his company to make any arrangement with the present owners of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad in relation to operating and keeping the same open to the public use, they are constrained to announce that, on January 1, 1875, they will withdraw their equipment from and cease to operate said railroad. This road, the Philadelphia Ledger, thinks, has been sold under foreclosure, and is now in control of parties who purchased at the sale. The road is 43½ miles long, had a paid up capital of $500,000, and had a funded debt at date of last report of $1,400,000.

HERE is another Republican organ which is sharp enough to see that the rebuke with the people gave its party last Fall meant something. The St. Louis Democrat observes: "We cannot congratulate the Republicans upon the re-election of Senator Carpenter to the position of President pro. tem. of the Senate. It is not by continued indorsement of the boldest champions of the back-pay and gag laws that Republicans will regain that share of public confidence which those measures have cost them. Let the abilities of the Senator, and his useful service in some other respects, be fully conceded, and still the fact remains that the Republican party cannot afford to select him for honor above all other Senators."

WOOD mosaic carpeting is a Scotch invention. Instead of removing the floor, or laying the mosaic in thin layers, we have in the new invention a literal carpet, with a textile back, one that can be rolled, laid down and cut to pattern just like one of the ordinary class. Great demand has already been made for the new commodity, and factories are about to be erected especially for its manufacture. The woods used are various; in general they are simply varnished, and show the grain. The carpet is made by cutting the wood into pieces eight inches broad by seven-eighths of an inch thick. These are again cut, according to the design, and glued together in a frame for that purpose. After being cut into thicknesses, the mosaic front and the canvas back are thoroughly united the face is smoothed, polished and ready for use. It may be used in any way and in any climate, and is distinguished for cleanliness, warmth and durability.

GEN. ROBERT EDWARD LEE.

The personal reminiscences of Gen. Lee, in a handsome volume of five hundred pages, has just been issued, prepared by Rev. J. W. Jones.

When the rebellion began in 1860 with the secession of South Carolina, Lee was with the United States army in Texas. He was ordered to report to the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Scott, at Washington, and reached the capital March 1, 1861, three days before the inauguration of President Lincoln. The secession movement had extended rapidly, and seven States were already in rebellion and had formed the Confederate Government, with its capital at Montgomery, Alabama. Lee had already expressed himself thus in a private letter to one of his sons, written from Fort Mason, Texas, on Jan. 23:

I can anticipate no greater calamity for the country than a dissolution of the Union. It would be an accumulation of all the evils we complain of, and I am willing to sacrifice everything but honor for its preservation. I hope, therefore, that all constitutional means will be exhausted before there is a resort to force. Secession is nothing but revolution. The framers of our Constitution never exhausted so much labor, wisdom, and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with so many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It was intended for "perpetual union," so expressed in the preamble, and for the establishment of a government, not a compact, which can only be dissolved by revolution, or the consent of all the people in convention assembled. It is idle to talk of secession. Anarchy would have been established, and not a government by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, and the other patriots of the Revolution.

On his arrival in Washington General Scott, with whom he was a great favorite and who had the highest opinion of his military talents, used all his powers of persuasion to induce him to stand by the old flag. Mr. Lincoln sent the elder Blair to him with an offer of the chief command of the army. His reply to Mr. Lincoln's messenger was: "Mr. Blair, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South I would sacrifice them all to the Union; but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native State?" To Gen. Scott he gave similar replies, and when, on April 17, 1861, Virginia seceded in response to the President's call for troops, Lee resolved to take part with her. Three days later, on April 20, he sent the following letter to Gen. Scott:

GENERAL: Since my interview with you on the 18th instant I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I therefore tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all the ability I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to meet your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame shall always be dear to me.

Save in defence of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me most truly yours, R. E. LEE.

U. S. SENATOR.

The New York World speaking of the Pennsylvania Senatorship says.

It is not because some of the Radical and at least semi-Administration journals of this meridan have intruded their counsels on the coming Pennsylvania Legislature, as to the choice of a United States Senator, but for other and greater reasons that we venture on a word of caution. We will not name the honored Democrat who has been aspersed with the praise and injured by the support of the Times, but in respect to other candidates, we are sure that the intercrimination, assuming the form of pamphlet warfare, of their too ardent friends, circulated in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, can be productive of nothing but mischief. It seems to be forgotten that nothing is more likely to please and possibly to serve the interests of the great master of evil in that Commonwealth than this continuing strife. If the deep and dark recesses of Mr. Cameron's mind could now be sounded, there would be found more than a hope that this state of things will so ripen into bitter fruit for Democracy that he and his followers may ultimately control the election, and elect, if not a Republican, some wretched Democrat who is willing to be his tool. Tenfold, indeed, will be the responsibility of all who expose the community to such risks. Our attention has been specially attracted to this phase of politics by a defensive pamphlet just issued by the friends of Senator Wallace. Though unsigned, it can hardly be called anonymous for the authors accurately and frankly describe themselves as Mr. Wallace's friends, and proffer their names to any one entitled to demand them. Not so the attack to which this is a reply. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Wallace's defence seems to us complete, and that nothing in our judgment is better calculated to promote his success than unworthy attacks so made and so repelled. The Democracy of New York has had direct reason to know, in the not very remote past, how high in the discharge of political and party trusts is Mr. Wallace's sense of personal honor.

INVESTIGATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[Detroit Free Press.]

It is intimated that the Democratic majority in the next Pennsylvania House of Representatives will find it a duty to make a rigid investigation into the manner in which the State finances have been administered during the past few years of ring rule. Like the Democracy in the nation, the Democracy in Pennsylvania will have control of but one House. This will, however, enable them to prevent the enactment of any unwise legislation, and give them power to make any inquiries which they may deem necessary and proper. It is hinted in some quarters that strenuous efforts will be made to stave off any inquiry on the part of the Pennsylvania House into apparently dark transactions, but we hope and believe that that House will assert its dignity and independence, and thereby afford the best possible proof to the people of the State that they acted wisely in intrusting the Democracy with partial power, and it all probability pave the way to the speedy ascendency of the party in all branches of the State government.

GAS EXPLOSION IN BIRMINGHAM.

The Liverpool Daily Post of the 10th says:

"A tremendous and destructive gas explosion occurred shortly before eight o'clock last evening in Great Lister street, Birmingham. So far as can be ascertained, there has been a leakage from the water mains in the street for some time past, and this caused a subsidence of the soil of the roadway, forming a cavity beneath the surface. It is believed that the sinking of the earth tore away a service pipe from the main of the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company, and thus a large escape of gas took place. The gas which had accumulated in this cavity and in the sewer adjacent, it is believed, was fired by a person throwing a lighted fuse into a hole which had formed in the roadway. Instantaneously a terrible explosion took place, followed by two other explosions at other parts of the street, right and left. At the scene of the central explosion the earth was torn up and shortly a chasm twenty-five feet in diameter and eight feet in depth was formed. The other explosions took place at 'manholes' connected with the sewer, the covers of which were blown away and the pavement torn up. Many of the houses and shops in the neighborhood have been severely damaged and four or five persons have sustained injuries more or less severe."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STEPPING DOWN AND OUT.

[Boston Globe.]

A leading Republican Congressman, speaking of his colleagues, said; "There is nothing on our side of the House but the dead and the dying." This was the finishing touch to a picture in which he tried to portray the utter demoralization of the dominant party. In the entire history of politics there is probably nothing to equal the present condition of the Republican party in Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Grangers of Columbia county have organized a fire insurance company.

IT is said the Kittanning Coal Company have purchased the coal fields underneath Gallitzin, Cambria county.

THE Moslem orebank, in Lehigh county, has been sold to E. & G. Brooks and the Leesport Iron Company for $70,000.

A YOUNG farmer named John Linn, living between Washington and Canonsburg, committed suicide on Monday by shooting himself through the head.

LAST Saturday afternoon, while a father and two sons were out gunning in the woods near Bell's mills, Blair county, the father's gun accidently "went off" and one of the young men were shot through the heart, and expired almost instantly.

IN Erie, on Saturday afternoon, a young married woman was divorced from her husband by the Courts, at the instance of her liege lord, and on the same eveuing was married to another man. Erie must be a good place for matches.

JOHN C. BELL, ESQ., one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Washington, died at his residence at that place of cancer of the stomach, on Tuesday morning last. The deceased held many important offices in the county.

At a meeting of the Haughton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, held in Cleveland last evening, it was decided to disband the organization on account of the accumulation of debt.

OUR LIVING EXPENSES.

COFFEE.

To the Editors of The Post:

The President, true to his instincts for grasping money, drew the attention of Congress in his recent message to the fact that coffee had not declined in price since the duty was taken off, and that hence, practically, it might advantageously be restored, as the foreign produce, paid the duty.

It is true that during the last year a persistent effort was made to keep up the price of this article, on the pretence of a short crop in Brazil, from whence comes our heaviest imports of it. The eastern papers constantly reiterate the cry of "short crop," and that holders would not sell, but waited advices from Brazil, anticipating advanced rates there.

These statements were, of course, followed by just such telegrams as were thus announced in advance, and was, as invariably, followed by a rise in the prices.

The western papers echoed these statements of the eastern, and often the Pittsburgh commercial editors received from me comments on their course in this matter, not very complimentary to their intelligence. For I could see no evidence of a short crop; but was fully persuaded that the whole thing was a concocted plan of speculation, as honest as those of Wall street.

Now we have before us the returns of of coffee for the fiscal years of 1873 and 1874, and they are as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
1873	293,281,253	$44,106,604
1874	295,271,697	55,040,965
Increase	1,990,441	$10,934,361

Thus the increased imports show that the pretence of short supplies was false, and the speculation, aided as I have stated by the press, made the people pay for 1,990,441 pounds the enormous sum of $10,934,361. Labor is in this way robbed of its earnings, for coffee has become as great a necessity to the workingman as it is to the soldier. And for the reason that there is no commodity which so quickly restores the exhausted nervous system.

The facts here presented demand some plain comments:

1. It is true as charged and shown by W. Parton, that there is not enough of honesty and intelligence in the management of the Daily Press in some most important matters. Two many young men are employed in writing upon topics they do not understand, and, too often, the advertising patronage of a paper controls opinion rather than justice towards the public good.

2. The arts of robbery are not practised by political leaders only and by stock speculators in Wall street; not alone in Washington City and New York, but in all cities, in all money and trade centres. There are rings in all the commodities which labor consumes. A packer of pork will pay a fair price for very early slaughtering, when the market is usually destitute of lard. He will render the sides, cure speedily the other parts, send them to the eastern markets, and sell them below cost, simply that he may put down the prices of the great bulk of the hog crop, by reiterating these low prices in all the commercial papers around him. But when the hogs are in his packing house, the discovery is made that the foreign demand is far greater than was anticipated, for large English operators are in the market either in person or by order; the hog crop, too, is much less than had been supposed, and money matters have quite unexpectedly become easy. And the commercial press hastens to blazon these statements to the public. Speculations in coffee and other groceries are sustained by like means.

Having, as a hog grower, suffered from these arts, I was led to devise a plan for taking and reporting the annual statistics of agricultural production before the sales were made; the plan now in use in the Agricultural Department and adopted by Crop Reporter of the West.

All this injustice to the producer and consumer should be corrected and timely exposed by an intelligent and independent press.

Is it any wonder that labor, when thus robbed, assumes an attitude of resistance, when, in addition to these wrongs, a demand is made upon him to for a reduction of his wages. L. B.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

HOW THEY RAID ON GAMBLERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[San Francisco Examiner, 17th.]

Officer Kearns and posse made one of the most successful advances of this campaign last evening, and succeeded in gathering in thirty-two captives. He had learned that gambling was going on in a house on Dupont street, near Sacramento, and that the Chinamen had entrenched themselves so securely that they almost defied interference from outside parties. It was sought to make the raid as sudden as possible, but the Chinese sports got word of the movement a few minutes before the arrival of the posse, and the consequence was that Kearns found his way barred by a heavily bolted door. A few blows with a heavy sledge broke the fastening. At the head of the stairway was another door secured in the same manner. This being broken down opened into a long corridor, around which were rooms, the doors of which were all bolted and secured with heavy cross-bars. They were quickly shoved from their fastenings and the officers rushed into the rooms. The gas was lighted and the Chinese sports were found huddled together under the tables, counters, bunks, and in every nook that offered a hiding place. In two of the rooms there was a lay-out, and all the books and tickets belonged to a lottery kit. The marker's ink was still wet on the paper, and in the scramble everything had been thrown into unutterable confusion. In looking about, twenty Chinamen were discovered huddled together in a room six by ten feet, and they were as badly frightened as it is well-nigh possible for men to become. They were dragged out, and the captives all placed in one room, with a couple of officers to guard them. While the money and apparatus of the game were being secured, some 'cute Chinese friend of the captives on the outside went to the meter and turned off the gas, leaving the house in total darkness. The Chinamen crowded to the door for a rush for liberty, but the other officers rushed up to the assistance of the guards at the door. Lights were at once procured, and the escapade was prevented. Some, however, managed to get away, but thirty-two were secured and marched to the city prison, where a charge of visiting a gaming-house was entered against them. The sum of $217 was also captured. Kearns and his men deserve considerable credit for their well managed movement.

GERMANY.

THE CAPTURED VESSEL.

BERLIN, nber 29.—The German Consul at San Sebastian writes that the captain and a portion of the crew of the German bark Guston have been imprisoned. The Carlists fired upward of two thousand rounds at the vessel whilst endeavoring to enter the harbor of San Sebastian.

Archbishop Cologne has again been fined 30,000 thalers and will probably be imprisoned again.

FRANCE.

A SERIOUS JOKE.

PARIS, December 29.—Duchesne Poacelet, the workman who signed a letter to the French Archbishop offering to kill Prince Bismarck for twelve thousand dollars, asserts that the alleged conspiracy was only a joke. He says he signed the letter to the Archbishop while intoxicated.

NEW YORK.

Pacific Mail Steamship Investigation.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The sub-Committee of the House Ways and Means, to investigate the subsidy business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, began their session this morning in the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Mr. Cole, President of the American Exchange Bank, was examined in reference to the deposits made by Irwin. He testified that on the 29th of May last two strangers entered the American Exchange Bank and, one of them presented a check for $115,000, signed by Col. Irwin. He asked the presenter of the check what his name was, but this he refused to disclose. The amount was paid and the parties left followed by a messenger, who saw them enter the Park Bank. On sending to the Park Bank, Cole found that the man who drew the check from the American Exchange bank gave his name as King, and stated he was postmaster of the House of Representatives at Washington. Another sum of $275,000 was drawn by the Marine Bank on a check sent for the amount on the same day of $300,000, and paid that day; $19,000 was paid by certified checks, and the remainder in notes over the counter.

Beaumont Clark, assistant cashier of the American Exchange bank, was sworn, and testified to the following of the man who drew the large sums of money: Losing sight of him he went to the cashier of the Park bank and ascertained that the man who drew the money was Wm. S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives; the cashier of the Park bank was J. L. Worth; had seen the gentleman who drew the $115,000 check about a year afterwards; he was recognized by the witness who addressed him as Mr. King; the latter said in reply that it did not always answer to have a good memory.

The committee here took a recess to have the books of the Pacific Mail Company produced, from January, 1872.

When the Committee met after the adjournment, the books of the Pacific Mail Company were produced. Samuel J. Harriott, banker and broker, and member of the banking firm of Harriott & Noyes, testified that he had been five years in business. Knew Stockwell but not Irwin. During the year 1872 he had bought and sold stock of the Pacific Mail Company, and Panama Railroad for him. A check numbered 2,385 was handed him to recognize, which he failed to do. The check was dated May 24th, 1872. On that date, the witness received no stock from the Pacific Mail Company. After referring to his books the witness stated that on the 21st of May, 1872, there was an entry of $228,750 for 4,700 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail to the credit of A. B. Stockwell. No other sum from either Irwin or Stockwell was received from the 21st of May to the 4th of June inclusive. On the 15th of May the firm delivered 5,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock for which they received $433,092 in checks from the company. These were all transactions which occurred with the firm in the month of May. Never sold stocks for the Pacific Mail Company, but only for Stockwell. On the 9th of September the same year, Stockwell deposited a check on the National Bank of the Commonwealth for $500,000. This check was dated September 7th. The check was endorsed by A. B. Stockwell and Harriott & Noyes. On examining his books, witness stated the entry of September 9th was Pacific Mail Steamship Company exchanged $500,000. Stockwell had for this a check from the firm on the Continental Bank for $507,547. The account closed for that year on the 2d of November, 1872. On the 15th of May, 1872, the highest market price of Pacific Mail stock was 85⅝, the 21st of May 83½, the 24th of May 81¼, May 27th, 77½, May 31st 75¾, and June 10th 69.

The committee retired into private session to examine the books of the firm of Harriott & Noyes with regard to the accounts of other parties with the firm. After the session had been declared open the examination continued. The witness was told by Hatch that on the 4th of May, 1872, a check for $650,000 had been deposited with the firm by R. B. Irwin, but this witness said was not deposited and was not ordered on their bank. On the 14th of May a check of the company credited to Stockwell for stock valued at $433,612 were deposited. On the 21st of May a check for $228,735 and another for $15 were deposited both for 4,700 shares of Pacific Mail stock. On the same date checks were received from Markham to the amount of $851,250 for stock.

Mr. Delamater, cashier of the Marine National Bank was then called. On being asked with reference to two strangers who were followed to his bank by Mr. Clark, the witness desired to refresh his memory from the books of the bank and was allowed to appear at a future time for examination.

J. L. Worth, cashier of the Park National Bank since 1864—He knew Mr. King, but was not very intimate with him; had learned from the note teller that King had taken out notes of deposit amounting to $115,000 or thereabouts in May, 1872.

Thomas Ellis, note teller of the Park National Bank, testified that on the 30th of May he received from King $112,500, to be used as follows: $40,000 to be placed in St. Paul Bank, Minneapolis, Minnesota; $15,000 to pay a note about to reach maturity; $1,000 to be placed to the credit of St. Paul Bank, Minnesota, and had also issued six certificates of deposit at his instance amounting in the aggregate to $56,459 17 issued to the order of Wm. S. King. Adjourned.

NEW YORK Dec. 30.—The Pacific mail investigation was resumed to-day. John Roundy accountant of the Pacific Mail Company testified that he knew Irwin; identified the accounts in the ledger; they came to him marked A. B. S; to the names of Harriott & Noyes was entered $600,000; checks were issued under the immediate supervision of the Vice President, but under the superior direction of the President; was not present at the meeting of the Executive Committee when arrangements were made for disbursements for obtaining subsidy; witness thought the entries in the stub, check and cash books were false, in point of fact; the entry of $650,000 to Harriott & Noyes was only made for convenience

Witness thought this was really a fraud, and would be calculated to mislead any stockholder endeavoring to get at the standing of the company; the amount of stocks issued to Irwin struck witness as being very large; Vice President Bellows told witness it was the intention of Stockwell to pay these moneys back; at the time witness had the impression these moneys should be charged to the person who gave them; witness traced $650,000 entered to Harriott & Noyes, to the close of account; witness knew nothing of the unexplained account sent from the San Francisco agency in 1872, items being for sundry payments, Washington elections, &c.; Irwin never rendered any account to Stockwell with regard to these moneys. Witness identified an entry in the cash book, in his own handwriting, of R. B. Irwin's Washington expenses, $25,000; so far as these entries to Harriott & Noyes were concerned, witness was confident they were ordinary business loans. Witness then read entries to Eldridge, Irwin, Harriott & Noyes and other parties in the cash book.

Wm. R. Bunker, Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, testified that he had held the position since August, 1873; he had the books of the Company prior to that date; on the pass book there was an entry of deposit of $275,000 by the Company with the Marine National Bank on May 30, 1872, the cash book contained no item as large as that on that date, but showed the payment of three checks of $50,000 each to John G. Schumaker; it also showed an entry of $125,000 passed to the credit of the same person; the payments and credit amounted together to $275,000; the witness had no personal knowledge of Mr. Schumaker, but believed that he was a lawyer and a member of Congress living in Brooklyn; the witness did not know whether he was a member of Congress at the time in question; witness was instructed to make a transcript of the account of Schumaker with the Trust Company from May 30, 1872, inclusive, until the next settlement.

Mr. Dumont Clarke, the Assistant Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, was recalled as to the check of $100,000 referred to in his previous testimony; Clarke said that the check was brought to the bank on the 27th of May by A. H. Whiting, who wished to deposit $56,000 of the amount; the check was not returned for payment until the 31st of July following; it was made payable to the order of Eugene Kelly & Co

Hugh J. Hastings said that a morning newspaper had invited the Committee to call him as a witness and question him as to the disposition of the $200,000 expended by the Pacific Mail Company at Albany. He had accordingly appeared without waiting for the summons. Hastings was sworn and questioned by Niblack, who said he understood that some of the Pacific Mail money was expended at Albany. He testified that he knew nothing about any of the expenditures to obtain subsidy; that while at Albany two years ago he was asked to assist in procuring a reduction of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Company, but replied that he had enough to do to attend to his own business; he never disbursed any money for that Company, and had nothing to do with its proceedings.

Rufus Hatch said he wished to introduce testimony to show that Irwin's intention in coming from Europe here was to break up this Company, and for this purpose he wished that Mr. Johnston and Mr. Charles P. Palmer be examined before the Committee with reference to this matter. The other witnesses he would like summoned were Messrs. Masterston, Kingsland, C. J. Arthur, Henry Clews, Mr. Baxter and Stockwell. Mr. Roundy submitted his transcript to the Committee. Hatch stated he had given orders for files of letters to be searched in the Pacific Mail Company's office and would to-morrow produce every paper which passed between Irwin and Stockwell from the 1st of January to the end of June, 1872. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The Cabinet was in session to-day for nearly an hour and a half. Secretary Bristow was not present. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was the subject of attention.

Attorney General Williams made some remarks upon the necessity, in his opinion, of the Government sustaining the Returning Board in its recent decision. The views of the Attorney General were fully set forth, and although the members of the Cabinet decline to give specific information regarding statements presented by Judge Williams, the opinions emphatically expressed by him both in public and private during examination by and since the report of the Returning Board are known to have been reiterated by him in the Cabinet meeting to-day. These are that there is a necessity for the Government's sustaining the report of the Returning Board at all hazards, and that its decision is right in law and fact. These were asserted at some length. Other than the remarks of the Attorney General there was no discussion upon the subject, and no decision reached. It is said in high official circles here that the forces of the War Department now in Louisiana are sufficient to preserve public peace and dignity should their violation be threatened.

POSTAL MATTERS.

For the purpose of placing communications by post between the United States and the Dominion of Canada upon a most liberal and advantageous basis, the following arrangements have been agreed upon to be carried into effect on the first of January 1875, or as soon thereafter as the necessary measures can be perfected for putting them into operation.

First—Unification of the postal systems of the two countries in respect to correspondence exchanged between them, each country to forward and deliver, free of charge, correspondence of all kinds written and printed received from the other; which correspondence must in all cases be prepaid at established domestic rates of the country of origin.

Second—Each country will transmit domestic mails of the other in closed pouches through its territory free of charge, by its ordinary mail routes.

Third—No account shall be kept between the Postoffice Departments of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, each department retaining to its exclusive privilege all postage it collects on mail matter sent to the other for delivery.

Fourth—It is understood to be the desire and intention of our respective postoffice departments that the provisions of this agreement shall extend to an international money order exchange as soon as practicable.

Fifth—Provisions of this agreement as far as relates to rate letter postage, will be carried into effect on the first of February, 1875.

Sixth—All provisions of the existing postal convention inconsistent with this arrangement are hereby abrogated.

Seventh—Formal articles embodying the provisions of this agreement shall be prepared for execution as soon as possible.

Signed W. H. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, acting for and subject to the approval of Postmaster General of Canada. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX.

OTTAWA, December 30.—Small-pox of a most malignant type is raging among Indians at Pickonock, on the Gatineau river. On the 27th the bodies of nine children were lying unburied. The Indians are in a pitiful state of destitution, the male portion being either dead or left the place.

SPAIN.

A NEW REBELLION.

MADRID, December 30.—Gen. Martinez Compos has pronounced in favor of Prince Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, and with two batallions of soldiers is at Murvidro in the province of Valencia. A portion of the Republican army of the centre has been withdrawn from pursuit of Carlists to march against him.

SPAIN.

ANOTHE ENGAGEMENT.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—An engagement at Roda Barcelona, between the Carlists and National troops, resulted in the defeat of the former, with a loss of thirty killed.

THE investigation of the recent disaster in Massachusetts reveals the same old story—carelessness. Mr. French, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of Reservoirs, visited Haydenville, yesterday, to ascertain the cause of the late disaster there. His verdict was faulty engineering, faulty material and faulty building, and that the dam was not wide enough, the stone not suitable and the grouting not good enough.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—An inquest over the remains of Byerly will be held to-morrow. Drs. Schumaker and Stone held a post mortem which was as follows: There were found to be six wounds, only one of which was superficial, being a slight flesh wound over the abdomen. Any one of the other five would have caused death, two of which were in the back of the left side, penetrating the spleen. These were the immediate cause of death. The other three wounds penetrated the side between the fifth and sixth and seventh and eighth ribs, and would have caused death in a couple of weeks from pneumonia.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE PROBABLE ARRIVAL OF PHIL. SHERIDAN.

The Times says: One of the questions of the day is, whether Phil. Sheridan is to ride down this way or not. Phil. has been here before. His reputation as a rider and raider stands high, but as a soother of political troubles and a corrector of political abuses he is anything but a success. His conduct while in command of this Department was frequently of a most short-sighted and arbitrary character, and especially was this the case in his interference with our municipal affairs. If the policy of vengeance is to be adopted, Phil. can carry it out successfully, but he is by no means the proper man to throw oil upon troubled waters.

The Picayune says: If there is one man more responsible than another for the misfortunes of Louisiana that man is General Phil. Sheridan. It was General Sheridan who disfranchised the white people of this State under the first reconstruction law, acting in concert with the Radical committee, and secretly instructing the registrars to catechize the voters in a manner which, whilst it was clearly illegal, made it impossible for vast numbers of white people to register. It was General Sheridan who embodied in a new law his methods of disfranchisement, and thus subject the State to a negro government. It was this man that we owe the chains from which we have never been able to escape.

The Bulletin says: If our people are determined to avoid a collision with the United States forces as we firmly believe they are, Generals Emory or De Trobriand for the matter of that any lieutenant in command of a squad would answer just as well as the redoubtable Sheridan or the scalping and town burning Tecumseh himself. Should they ever come to the conclusion that their self-respect and manhood require them to adopt a different course which is seriously presumable, the fact that ten miles away Munchausen Sheridan is to be their objective point will not make a particle of difference so far as they are concerned and it may safely be predicted that in that case somebody is just as likely to be hurt on one side as upon the other.

Maj. Wm. Robinson, of the Republican, has been appointed member of the police board, vice Joubert resigned.

Gen. A. S. Badger was at his office to-day. He has so far recovered from the wounds received on the 14th of September that he will resume command of the police force on January 1st.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—The Coroner's jury in the case of D. C. Byerly, found, after a post mortem examination by the city physician, that Byerly came to his death from the effect of wounds inflicted upon him with a sharp instrument, to wit: a spring knife in the hands of H. C. Warmouth, now in Parish prison. The Coroner will make an affidavit to-morrow, charging Warmouth with murder. Hon. N. W. Phelps, of Congressional Committee, is at the St. Charles Hotel. Other members will arrive to night.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30.

The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, to investigate Louisiana affairs met in the parlor of St. Charles hotel to-day. They decided to confine their investigations to the returning board and the white league. Messrs. Anderson and Arrogo, members of the returning board, John Ray, Republican and Frank C. Yacharie, Conservative, counsel for the respective committee before the returning board were examined as to the law and mode of proceeding under it. Nothing new was developed.

At the night session, Messrs. Packard, White and Burk, of Orleans, and Knoblock of Lafourche parish were examined Packard stated he knew of an organization of white league before September 14th, and believed it extended throughout the State; that there were from three to five thousand white Republicans in New Orleans less in proportion to voters in other portions of the State; believed colored voters were intimidated, some by threats of violence, others by threats to discharge, refused to lease lands to blacks, etc.

Mr. White testified as to registration and election in his district and stated that a hundred and eighty white Conservatives were stricken from registration rolls who were entitled to vote and that the authorities refused to strike off the names of several hundred fraudulently registered negroes, although they promised to do so.

Mr. Knoblack testified regarding the recent registration and election in Lafourche parish, and stated there was no intimidation of any kind, and that one hundred and twenty negroes voted the Conservative ticket. He stated that the returning board refused to throw out forty tickets that were fraudulently stuffed in one of the boxes. The Conservatives carried the parish notwithstanding by a small majority, but the fraudulent votes were also counted for a Treasurer. Major E. A. Burk was still testifying at eleven o'clock, giving an account of the organization of the Conservative party for canvassing the city to verify the registration; that they detected 5,200 fraudulently registered names; one of the parties had registered in fourteen wards and several others were discovered to have registered five or six times; they succeeded in getting but few of the fraudulently registered stricken from the rolls.

The object of the committee evidently is to investigate thoroughly the recent election, beginning with the registration and ending with the Returning Board. One of the committee stated in a conversation to-day that the President had recognized the Legislature of seventy-two, but not so with the election in November. They would therefore confine their investigations to the late election which was an open question.

Packard also stated in his testimony that he did not believe a Republican State government could maintain itself in this or any Southern State without the aid or protection of United States troops; that on election day troops were stationed one company at each police station, one in Gretna and one at the Marine Hospital; he consulted with General Emory about the disposition of the troops. The reason they were so disposed was because there was telegraph connection between the police stations and the troops could have been concentrated at any point.

HOW JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED—EX-GOV. WARMOTH DISCHARGED.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30.—Coroner Deblance made an affidavit against Warmoth charging him with murder. The case was tried to-day before Judge Staes. Several witnesses were examined. The testimony did not vary materially from the account of the affair given by Ex-Gov. Warmoth which was telegraphed on Saturday. After hearing all the evidence, Judge Staes decided the charge of murder was not proven against H. C. Warmoth and the prisoner was discharged.

SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF INTEREST

Mayor Leeds has vetoed the ordinance adopting an estimate of the revenues of the city, and advises a suspension of the interest tax. The Mayor in his message says: "In thus advising a suspension of the interest tax, I do not propose to discredit the obligations of the city nor to deny their validity in any manner; but, believing that this community is unable to meet its obligations in its present unprosperous condition, I consider it is impossible to pursue any other course.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of John Goodman—Confession of the Murderer.

TOLEDO, December 30.—John Goodman was executed at Ottawa, Putnam county, at noon to-day, for the murder of the Haywood family in April last. At five minutes of twelve, the spectators arranged themselves within the enclosure, and the prisoner was brought in, supported by Simon Maples, an old citizen of this county, on one side, and Sheriff Sherrard on the other. He was very pale, but seemed tolerably composed. The three ascended the scaffole together.

The clergyman then briefly exhorted Goodman to look to Christ for mercy, and, kneeling with him on the scaffold, offered a brief prayer. The Sheriff then read the death warrant, adjusted the noose, and pinioned the arms and legs of the prisoner and asked him if he had anything to say.

LAST WORDS OF THE MURDERER.

Goodman said: "Gentlemen, this is all justly done. I committed the crime, and deserve to suffer for it. I bid you all goodbye, and hope to meet you in heaven. The Sheriff shook him by the hand and bade him good-bye. At two minutes past twelve, the drop fell. There was not a visible struggle. After hanging nine minutes the pulse was soft at thirty-five to the minutes at ten minutes the pulse rapidly began to grow feeble, and at fourteen minutes there was no pulse at the wrist; at nineteen minutes the movement of the heart ceased. Death was probably instantaneous and painless, his neck being broken in the fall. The body was laid in a coffin and placed in the jail yard, surrounded by a guard, after which the entire crowd passed through in lines to see the face of the deceased. The remains will be taken charge of by the parents of the deceased, neither of whom were in town at the time of the execution.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—John Murphy, who was exected yesterday at Carson, Nevada, for the murder of J. R. McCollum, was a native of Scotland, and at one time travelled with John C. Heenan, giving sparring exhibitions. On the scaffold he professed belief in spiritualism, uttering horrible blasphemy at the same time.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gerrett Smith.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gerrett Smith, in company with his wife, arrived in town last Thursday, for the purpose of spending the holidays among his friends. He was in moderate good health; his cheek being as ruddy, his eye as clear, his voice as free, his step as elastic as it had been for many years. He had made arrangements to meet Charles O'Conor Saturday. He arose early and said to Mrs. Smith that he had slept uncommonly well, stating he had not spent so merry a Christmas for a long time as on the day before. While dressing, his utterance suddenly became indistinct, and he was gently borne to a bed, barely able to say, in a faint tone—"Very weak." He immediately became unconscious, and thus remained until his death which occurred at half past twelve o'clock to-day at the residence of General John Cochrane. The cause of his death was a combined attack of apoplexy and paralysis

Gerrett Smith was widely known as a great philanthropist and a writer. He was born in Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797, and was consequently in his 78th year He graduated from Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1818. His father left him one of the largest landed estates in the United States, the management of which has principally occupied his attention. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently took part in several important trials. In 1825 he connected himself with the American Colonization Society, and contributed largely to its treasury, but in 1835 he withdrew from it and joined the American Anti-Slavery Society.

HIS MUNIFICENT LIBERALITY.

He practically illustrated his opposition to land monopoly by distributing 200,000 acres of land, partly among institutions of learning, but mostly among poor white and black men, in parcels of about fifty acres. His largest gifts of money have been in aid of emancipation and to buy homes for the poor. In 1852 he was a member of Congress, and was for a long time a prominent advocate of a large liberty of opinion, and freedom from what he believed to be the bondage of sect. In 1861 he made some speeches in behalf of a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the existing war, and also wrote many articles upon this subject for the press. Among the works of which he is the author, is a volume of his speeches in Congress in 1865; "Services and Speeches of Gerrett Smith" published in 1861; "Nature the Base of a Free Theology," 1867; Religion of Reason," 1864. Of late years Mr. Smith has not taken any decided part in politics. In the Convention at Philadelphia, which re-nominated Grant in 1872, he made a speech strongly indorsing the Administration, and in that campaign he strongly opposed his old friend, Horace Greeley.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

Additional Particulars of the Burning of the Ship Cospatrick.

LONDON, December 29.—Special dispatches from Madeira to the London morning journals give the following additional particulars of the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick. The fire broke out at midnight, November 17th, and within half an hour enveloped the vessel nearly its entire length. The scene was one of the wildest confusion. But two boats succeeded in getting away, each of which contained thirty persons. These remained alongside the ship until the 19th of November when the hull was completely burned and the vessel sunk. The two boats then started for land. They kept together for two days, when a gale separated them. One of them has not since been heard of The other was fallen in with by the British ship Sceptre. At that time it contained five persons, two of whom died before the Sceptre reached St. Helena

474 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, December 30, 6 A. M.—Further details of the Cospatrick disaster have been received. When the vessel was discovered to be on fire, eighty persons, mostly women rushed into one of the boats which was capsized, and all in her were drowned. Soon afterwards all masts fell, killing many of the passengers. An explosion subsequently occurred in the stern of the vessel completing the destruction. The total number of lives lost by the disaster is now estimated at 474.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Letter Relative to Erecting Elevators.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Fourteen of the principal grain dealers of the Produce Exchange have addressed a letter to Franklin Edson, President of that body, in answer to a letter of G. R. Blanchard, one of the Vice Presidents of the Erie Railway, on the subject of the inspecting, grading and delivery of rail grain at this port. The merchants claim that the railroads, in fixing the charges for the elevation of freight, apart from the freight charges, violate contracts and make this important consession: "We are willing that our carriers may erect elevators, and that they may add to their facilities any other appliances which they may regard; that if they do so without our consent they shall bear the expense. We rejoice at any evidence of enterprise they may show if it be directed in the interest of commerce, but we insist that we shall be consulted before either we or our correspondents shall be required to pay the cost of any expensive experiments which they see fit to make."

SUICIDES.

CLEVELAND, December 30.—Horace F. Andrews, a young man well known in this city, committed suicide at an early hour this morning by shooting himself at the residence of his mother in Huntington street. Deceased left a note for the coroner in which he says the causes that led to the act cannot be ascertained by investigation. He also left a letter in which he disposes of every article of property.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 30.—Leroy Sherman, of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself last night.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge White.

The case of McKinney's assignees vs. Woods et al. is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Behan et al. vs. Martin McMahan of Pittsburgh. An order to show cause was issued and made returnable on the 10th prox. Application was also made for an injunction and a hearing on the same fixed for the 6th inst., and in the meantime a restraining order was issued against Frank McDonald et al.

Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein, Clarion county. Josiah Cohen, Esq., moved to vacate and set aside the warrant of arrest, and after argument the motion was refused and bail fixed at $1,000.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts. An order on the assignee of David Matthias to convey to him certain land in McClure township, was referred to Register Harper for examination and report,

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Petition of Martin Lutz for leave to sell personal property of James Blackmore, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Azariah Dunham, Somerset county, bankrupts. The assignee was directed to pay M. A. Sanner $250 82 for harvesting grain of the debtor, as recommended in the report of Register Harper.

Max Reese & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition of James Connell, a creditor for the liquidation of certain liens referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Thomas Ballentine, bankrupt, Allegheny. The creditors having chosen G. Bilderback, James W. Huston and Otis Shepard, Trustees, and Thomas H. Rabe, H. Crouch and C. E. Ramsey a Committee under whom the Trustees shall act, the same is approved and proceedings in bankruptcy superceded.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Davis, convicted of larceny by bailee of a banjo, was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Joseph Herron plead nolle contendere to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Annie Stewart prosecutrix.

Jacob Flockerce, indicted for rape, on oath of his daughter, a girl about sixteen years of age, was found guilty. The testimony of the girl was that defendant, in order to accomplish his designs, drew a knife and threatened to cut her throat. The defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of fifteen years.

John Walker plead guilty to the larceny of a large number of revolvers from James Bown & Son, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and ten months.

Evan Jones, charged by Joseph J. Ulam with larceny, was acquitted.

Jno. Maddenis on trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Martin Dougherty.

District Court—Judge White.

The case of McKinney's assignee's vs. Woods et al., is still on trial. The argument will be made to-day.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wharton Bro's & Co. filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Albert L. Kerr, of Karns city, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer.

McMahon & Rundell's bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The creditors having chosen Joseph Mitchell, Pittsburgh, assignee, the same is approved.

John Barry, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Thomas T. Wightman, Esq., having been elected assignee by the creditors, the same is approved.

James Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. It appearing that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt. The petition of C. P. Edwards et al., creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

In the matter of the petition of George Sheffield, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, Frank Sheffield and Thomas McCollough, co-partners as Sheffield & McCollough, the debtors petition having been filed, on motion of W. M. Dame, Esq., Solicitor, an order to show cause was issued, and made returnable on the 14th prox.

Azariah Dunham, bankrupt. Petition of A. H. Miller, for compensation as solicitor for Morgan Bush & Co, petitioning creditors, presented, and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Joseph Sproull, Butler county, bankrupt. Petition for an injunction against John Berg & Co., execution creditors, presented, and a restraining order granted.

In the matter of Standley and Sicklesmith, bankrupts, Greene County, an argument took place on the exceptions to the report of the Register upon the offer of the First National Bank of Waynesburg to prove their debt against their partnership estate, by Mr. Lazear for exceptions, and Mr. Watson for report. Decision reserved.

The exceptions to the Register's report as to the distribution of the funds in the matter of the steamboat "Tom Rees," were argued by Messrs. Barton, Taylor and Bryant for exceptions, and Mr. Acheson for the Register's report. Decision reserved.

A. Fulton, Sons & Co. were allowed to intervene in the case of L. P. Chester vs. the steam tug "Veteran No. 2."

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Delaney, of the Thirty-fifth ward plead nolle contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license, James Campbell prosecutor.

H nolle pros. was allowed the same defendant in another similar charge.

S. W. Reynolds, charged with false pretense, on oath of David M. Armor, pleaded guilty.

William Cross was convicted of the larceny of a watch and chain, and some fractional currency, charged by Anna Maria Crozier, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Workhouse.

John Malden, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was acquitted of the felony, but convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding the prosecutor, Martin Dougherty. The question as to whether such a verdict can stand under the indictment will come before the Court on a motion in arrest of judgment.

Thomas R. Sill was convicted on two charges of embezzlement, Joseph Cricks, a Hampton township farmer was the prosecutor in the first case. He deposed that being in need of money, he went to Mr. Sill and asked him if he could get him $1,500 on a mortgage of thirty acres of ground, and Mr. Sill said that he could. On the 29th of July last, he gave Sill a mortgage to negotiate. He at first agreed to allow ten per cent. interest, but afterwards agreed to two per cent. additional. The mortgage was in the hands of Mr. Sill for a considerable time, and when witness would call, as he did frequently, the defendant would tell him that he had not yet negotiated the mortgage. Witness finally demanded the money or the mortgage, when defendant said that the mortgage was in the hands of a gentleman who had gone to Erie, but that he would get it when the gentleman would return to the city. Witness now suspected that something was wrong and got a lawyer to look into the matter. The attorney found that the mortgage had been negotiated and assigned to J. Ludewig Koethen, Esq., some time previously, and that several hundred dollars had been paid to Mr. Sill. Witness testified that he had never received any money from Sill, but exhibited what purported to be a promissory note for $500 which Sill had given him and which he said would be cashed at the bank, but the note proved to be not negotiable.

In the second case, which was like unto the first, Mr. Jacob Weisenstein was the prosecutor.

James Sands was convicted of larceny and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

David Hall pleaded guilty to three indictments for selling liquor on Sunday.

John Matthews is on trial on a charge of fornication and bastardy, Caroline Weir, prosecutrix.

District Court—Judge White.

The case of Kinney's assignees vs. Wood, et. al., is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Ober, Allegheny City, bankrupt. On motion of Samuel Schoyer, Esq., the Court ordered the resolution accepting the proposition of debtor for compromise to be recorded and that the same is binding on all the creditors, and staying all further proceedings in the matter.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts. The return day of the rule on bankrupts, to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt, continued to the 2d prox.

W. S. Colwell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The report of Register Harper on the petition of the Enterprise Savings Bank for payment of judgment, presented and confirmed and the assignee directed to pay to said bank the sum of $510 85, amount of its claim, with costs.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against John Richey, et al. was adjourned to the 6th prox.

Staib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The creditors, at a meeting called for that purpose having elected Alfred Patterson, of Pittsburgh, and John B. Finley, of Monongahela City, assignees, the same is approved.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. On motion of Mr. Seely, solicitor for petitioning creditors, rule granted on A. W. Barry, Esq., to show cause why the order confirming the report of Register Rogers recommending the payment of a certain sum to said Barry for services in this case, on which an order for the same was paid should not be vacated, and the money paid as directed, refunded for the use of the estate.

William Tate vs. steam tug "Monitor." On motion of W. C. Friend, Esq., Proctor for libellant, Clark H Johnson, Esq., was appointed to take testimony.

L. P. Chester vs. steam tug "Veteran" No. 2. On motion of S. Schoyer, Esq., Proctor, W. C. Henry is allowed to intervene for wages.

CARR'S TRIAL.

THE JURY OUT—A VERY UNEVENTFUL TRIAL—A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE EXPECTED.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer Monday, the trial of Edward Carr for the murder of Thomas Dolan came up, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench. The history of the case is as follows: On Sunday night the 15th of November, about eleven o'clock, the deceased accompanied by Alexander Peebles, was walking along Second avenue, on his way home, at Frankstown. He was but a short distance from home when he was knocked down by a boulder which struck him on the head. His friend, Peebles, assisted him home, where he lay eleven days after receiving the injury, when he died. Peebles recognized the assailant of Dolan as Thomas Carr, and an information was made against him, first for felonious assault and battery, and after the death of Dolan, the charge of murder was made. Carr left the city soon after the assault was made, and about two weeks ago was arrested at Cambridge, Ohio, where he was staying with some relations, and brought to this city.

The case excited but little interest as the prosecution expressed themselves as not desiring to press a verdict of murder in the first degree, it appearing probable that Carr was the man attacked in the first place. In consequence a jury was soon obtained and the case began.

Carr, as well as his victim, is a mill man. The prisoner is a very large and powerfully built man, and from his personal appearance would at once be recognized as belonging to that large class of the genus homo known as roughs. When he was arraigned he plead not guilty. District Attorney Bayne and Major E. A. Montooth represented the prosecution, and H. C. Mackrell, Esq., the defence.

Mr. Montooth opened the case by relating the history of the affair.

Alex. Peebles was the first witness examined. His testimony was as follows: Knew Dolan, the deceased, and had known him for about two years; I and the deceased left the mill to go home about half-past ten or eleven o'clock, on the night of the 15th of November; had gone about half way when we met Carr; he asked for Tom Barretts, a saloon keeper; think it was Bryan Barretts, up the road a piece; Carr said it was just across the street; Dolan said to me to go home, that Carr knew where Barretts was better than I did; Carr went to Dolan and said he would do something to him, I couldn't understand what; Carr then walked off towards a pile of stones and picked up two stones and threw them at us; neither of them hit me; didn't see either of them strike Dolan, but saw he was injured.

District Attorney Bayne here asked witness what Dolan said when he, witness, went up to him Counsel for the defense objected, but the objection was overruled.

Witness—I went up to Dolan and asked him what was the matter; he replied "I'm done;" Dolan was covered with blood; I assisted to get Dolan to his boarding house; he was in good health at the time of the assault; he was almost as tall a man as Carr, but was not as strong. (The cap which deceased wore on the night of the assault was shown and identified by the witness.)

Cross examined—Carr was walking towards us when he asked us about the saloon; I had only seen Carr two or three times before this; don't know what the relation of Dolan and Carr was before the affair; Dolan and I had not stopped at any place since we left the mill until we met Carr; Dolan and Carr had a little talk before the trouble commenced about setting up the drinks; can't say what was said; don't know what commenced the fuss; couldn't say who struck first; I went and struck at Carr when they first clinched; hit him and knocked him away; that was when Dolan was striking Carr with his dinner bucket; didn't chase Carr into a shed near there; he went it into himself and we followed him until we saw him stooping down; I was four yards from Carr when the first stone stone was thrown. (Carr here rose and approached the witness and exhibited a scar above his left temple). Witness was asked if he had struck Carr there, and testified he could not say. He did not have anything in his hands when he did strike at the prisoner; threw two stones afterwards; tried to hit Carr.

Re-direct—I threw the two stones after deceased had said "I am done;" used nothing but my fists when I struck Carr.

Counsel for the prosecution wanted to known if witness was a member of the Hibernian Society. Objected to by the other side and objection sustained by the Court.

Witness—I have not subscribed, promised or paid anything to conduct this prosecution.

Napoleon Morgan, sworn—Live on Second avenue; the fuss occurred about fifteen feet from my door; hear a loud noise, and on going outside saw Dolan striking Carr with a bucket; Carr then ran down the street, and Dolan followed him; they were both throwing stones; Carr afterwards came back and went to the next house and ask for a drink of water; he said two rowdies had pitched into him; before I opened the door I heard him talk about Barretts, and then they had some other talk that I couldn't hear, and they got "holts."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

James Hardy, (at whose house Carr boarded) sworn—Carr had come to the house on Sunday night and stated that follows down the road had pitched into him, but that he fixed one of them—had given him enough; the next morning Carr asked for his board bill, and said he guessed he would have to leave a few days until this thing blew over; he left that morning.

Timothy Sullivan, sworn—Was with Carr in Barrett's saloon, on Second avenue the night before the fight; the scar above Carr's temple was received in that saloon on that night.

Officer Messner, sworn—I had a warrant for Carr's arrest; he was arrested at Cambridge, Ohio, on the second dap of December; I had a talk with Carr about this matter as we came up on the train from Steubenville.

Dr. Donnley, sworn—I am a physician and surgeon of twenty-eight years' practice; I was called to see the deceased the morning after he was injured; I visited him every day before his death; sometimes went twice a day; I considered his injuries very serious; he died the 26th day of November; I think it was about ten days after he was injured that he died; his wound consisted of a clean cut above the left eye; looked like it had been done with a sharp instrument; it took a powerful blow to inflict injuries so serious; I removed small pieces of stone that remained in the wound, and afterward learned that he had been struck with a stone (stone shown); the piece which I took from the wound looked like this stone; I consulted with other surgeons in regard to Dolan's case after inflamation set in and we made an examination and found that the inner plate of

THE SKULL HAD BEEN FRACT

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE RECEIVER.

John H. Bailey, Esq., on Saturday filed his report as Receiver and Auditor of the Nation Trust Company. Mr. Bailey reports that he has done his duty in the premises and distributed among the creditors of the Company all the money in his hands except $496, which will be added to the next distribution. He states that in a few instances he has allowed interest to parties where the books of the Company and pass books failed to show that interest had been agreed upon. Dividends were not allowed to stockholders of the Company on moneys deposited by them in their own right, nor upon moneys deposited by co-partnerships whose members are all severally or collectively stockholders. The Receiver alluded to the fact that by a resolution of Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, the city waived its right to dividend out of the moneys in the hands of the Receiver in favor of those creditors of the company who would sign the articles of agreement of extension.

The plan pursued in declaring the dividend, was to first give each creditor six per cent. of the amount of his claim. Six per cent. of the claim of the city amounted to $24,205 22. This claim having been waived, the amount was added to that to be distributed among the other creditors thus enabling a dividend of 11½ per cent. to be declared. The total amount distributed was $61,567 74. The report was approved.

STREET COMMISSIONER SPREEN.

FINAL MEETING OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE EXTENT OF HIS PECULATIONS.

A final meeting was held on Saturday afternoon by the committee appointed to investigate the fraudulent proceedings of H. C. Spreen, Street Commissioner of the Sixth District. There was a full attendance of the members of the committee.

Our readers being already familiar with the case will recall that at the last meeting the committee felt assured from the evidence that Spreen was guilty of peculation, and were ready and willing to so report to Councils, but at the request of the accused's counsel decided to hold another meeting in order that the commissioner could be present to present a defense, he having been ill at the time of the last meeting. Since then however, Spreen presented his resignation which was accepted by Select Council on the understanding that such acceptance would not prevent the city from instituting legal proceedings against the commissioner.

At the meeting on Saturday Spreen did not offer to establish innocence, but on the other hand his attorney appeared and presented the treasurer's receipt for $581 19 which amount Spreen had in the meantime deposited in the city treasury, and which would, he claimed cover his irregularities, and with it a schedule of the fraudulent items; being, of course, a confession by the delinquent.

AN INTERESTING SCHEDULE.

The following are the names of the workmen and the amount of overcharges made for them to the city and pocketed by Spreen:

AUGUST ISLEY.

May, 15 days at $2	$ 30 00
June, 25½ days at 25 cents	6 44
July, 23 days at 25 cents	5 75
August, 25 days at 25 cents	6 25
October, 27 days at 25 cents	6 75
November, not specified	17 13
Total	$ 72 32

HARRY GLASSER, JR.

May, 25½ days at 40 cents	$ 10 19
June, 25½ days at 40 cents	10 19
July, 19 days, horse and cart	61 75
August, 25 days horse and cart	81 25
September, 23 days, horse and cart	74 75
Total	$238 13

THOMAS DURANT.

July, 16 days $3 25	$ 52 00
August, not specified	34 50
September, not specified	28 50
Total	$115 00

PATRICK MORAN.

August, not specified	$ 25 50
September, not specified	30 75
November, not specified	28 50
Total	$ 84 75

OTHER IRREGULARITIES.

July, Henry Glasser, Jr.	$ 6 00
September, Patrick Welsh	26 62
November, F. Gebhart	38 37
Total	$ 70 99

The schedule ends with the following explanatory remarks:

"The cart charged to Ch. Voight is right as it is his cart, therefore it belongs to him; but the cart charged to Henry Glasser, Jr. is overcharged, and I have deducted the same, which amount is set opposite his name, and for the name of Joseph Stricher appearing on the pay roll, it is right."

Considerable discussion was had in regard to the expediency of accepting the money, as several members of the committee thought it might possibly prove a barrier to the prosecution of Spreen. The opinion of City Attorney Bigelow was obtained however to the effect that its acceptance would not interfere with the prosecution, and as the money was already in the treasury it was determined to accept it.

The committee will present their report to Councils to-day.

TWO FIRES YESTERDAY.

A GROCERY AND DWELLING ON FIRE.

(From The Daily Post, of Monday.)

Two fires occurred within the city limits yesterday, but both were extinguished before much damage was done. The first took place about half past three o'clock in the morning at the grocery and liquor store P. H. Minogue on Frankstown avenue, near Lincoln avenue. The smoke from the fire wakened the proprietor of the establishment who was sleeping in an adjoining room, so that the flames were discovered before they had made much headway. The hose was brought into use and although an alarm was sounded from box No. 245, and the firemen turned out promptly, the fire was extinguished without the latter going into service. The pricipal damage resulted to the goods from water. The loss will reach between $600 and $700. The fire is supposed to have originated from a leakage of gas.

The second occurred shortly before four o'clock in the evening at the residence of Gus. Edstron on Tustin street. An alarm was sounded from box 53, and the firemen put in a prompt appearance. The flames originated in the clothes press from a defective flue. They were quickly extinguished. A lot of wearing apparel and some bed clothing were burned.

ACCIDENTS.

TWO PERSONS RUN OVER—ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Chas. McCarrell, a young man of twenty-two years, a son of Dr. McCarrell, No. 67 Bidwell street, Allegheny, met with a very serious accident in front of his father's residence on Saturday evening. He had just stepped from a street car when he was knocked down by a passing wagon, the wheel of which passed over his breast. His head was severely cut and he was injured internally, to what extent is not known at present.

On the same evening a boy named Gold, whose parents live on Gallaher street, was run over by a wagon on Fremont street, between Washington and Jackson streets, and had his foot badly crushed.

SOLD TO THE TUNE OF $120.

A SOUTH SIDER CASHES A MONONGAHELA CITY CHECK.

A few days since a jolly looking individual called on Mr. Stricklein at his residence at the corner of Thirtieth and Sarah streets, South Side, and asked for boarding which was granted. He then asked if he could get a shirt washed saying that he would pay fifty cents therefor. Mr. S. also agreed to have the shirt washed at that price. The next movement on the part of the stranger was to show Mr. S a valuable watch, and ask the same to be taken as security for two weeks board as the lodger represented himself a little short and dind't want to part with all his ready cash. To this proposition the accommodating landlord also agreed, but soon after the guest apparently changed his mind and told Mr. S. that he had a check on a Monongahela City bank for $150, and if the latter would advance him $120 on it he would allow him to draw the money and keep the thirty dollars as exchange. As thirty dollars were pretty good pay for the trouble in getting the check cashed Mr. Stricklein's accommodating nature made him accept the offer at once, and he forked over the money. The man of adipose soon after, to the astonishment of his host, disappeared and has not been heard of since. Mr. S., however, does not now expect his return as he has discovered the check to be worthless. He isn't cashing checks for strangers just now.

AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

One of the enjoyable entertainments of the Christmas season took place at the Bellefield Presbyterian Church on Friday evening. The elegant building was elaborately and tastefully festooned with laurel and lycopodium, whilst the pulpit recess was decorated with a tree and arch, and from the ceiling hung many baskets of beautiful flowers. The feathered tribe was also teresented by a number of canaries and a parrot, the loquacity of the latter, however, necessitated its withdrawal.

Long before the hour arrived for the commencement of the exercises the church was crowded with merry children. The exercises were conducted by Mr. Henry Lloyd, who called upon Mr. Jno. E. Wightman to read the ninety-sixth Psalm and ex-Mayor Wilson to lead in an anthem from the infant department of the school, under the leadership of Mr. J. D. Carlisle, after which prayer. Addresses of welcome were then made by Rev. W. J. Holland, the Superintendant, and Rev. Mr. Beatty, pastor of the Shady Side Church, who closed his remarks with an invitation to those present to partake of the good things there displayed.

The floral decorations which caused much commendation were furnished through the generosity of Messrs. J. R. & A Murdock, No. 112 Smithfield street, and whose extensive greenhouses are located in the vicinity of the church. The affair will be long remembered with gratification by all who took part in it.

CHRISTMAS ACCIDENTS.

From the number of accidents which yearly result from the use of fire-arms and fire-crackers on our holidays among the juvenile population, it would appear that the young idea had gained rather too much of an impetus in this direction. Two young men named Jno. Kimmel and Chas. Herbster were amusing themselves by shooting at a target in a yard on Edward's alley, South Side on Christmas, and during the sport Herbster's revolver exploded prematurely and Kimmel was shot, the ball passing in at the shoulder blade and lodging in the abdominal cavity; Kimmel was still living last night, though his wound is considered very dangerous.

ANOTHER.

On the same evening a child of Mr Gabel's, on Mount Washington was shot and severely, though it is thought not fatally injured by an elder brother, who was fooling with one of those dangerous toys—a pistol—which it appears forms an indispensable adjunct to the modern boy's happiness.

AWAITING AN OWNER.

On Saturday night officer John Trimble arrested a one armed individual who was endeavoring to pawn a fine black cut-away coat and vest, as a suspicious character. At the Central Station the man gave his name as James Saye, and from papers about his person, the officers were led to believe he hails from Oil City. He was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself or how he obtained the clothing, and he was accordingly sentenced thirty days to the Workhouse as a suspicious character. The clothing is made of fine black cloth, and is nearly new. If the reader has lost these goods he can obtain the same at the station house.

A PERSISTENT THIEF.

Shortly after midnight Sunday morning a burglar made two attempts to break into policeman Swift's house on Cherry alley, South Side. A daughter of Mr. Swift hearing the noise arose and with a revolver frightened the intruder away for a short time but he soon returned and attempted to enter the house in a different place. A ferocious dog in one of the rooms frustrated his hopes this time, and Mr. Swift soon after being relieved on his beat and coming home, it is supposed prevented the thief from making a third attempt.

SAYS the forthcoming report of Adjutant General Latta: "Once during the year the necessity of a well organized military was made apparent by the outbreak at Susquehanna depot. A prompt and speedy response to your call by the troops of the Ninth division, Major General Edwin S. Osborne, and the first regiment, Colonel R. Dale Benson, soon quelled what, it was feared, would be a most serious and bloody struggle."

RHEUMATISM.

This disease is especially liable to occur as an effect of cold or check of perspiration, and an accumulation of uric or lithic acid in the blood, which acts upon the muscular and nervous systems, producing pain, swelling, contractions, &c.

This vitiated state of the blood is the primary cause of rheumatism, and the terrible racking pains and aches are merely the secondary consequences, which it is in vain to attempt to cure by external applications, liniments, &c., alone.

Of all the remedies for this disease, those which remove the uric acid from the blood, and produce the greatest abundance of these deposits in the urine, should be given the preference.

In fact, this is the only true and scientific course of treatment for this painful disease.

As soon as the remedy for that purpose gets up such an action, the patient begins to convalesce and soon gets well.

In old chronic cases, where contractions of joints, thickenings or concretions, have taken place, their removal will take a much longer time, but by a perseverence in this systematic course, the malady soon will finally yield to the antagonistic remedy, as snow melts before the sun.

We have seen so many permanent cures of long standing cases, that we have implicit confidence in this systematic course, and an abiding faith in the remedies which we have at our command.

Every part of the system is liable to an attack of rheumatism, but the hips, loins, knees, ankles, wrists and shoulders are its more ordinary preferences. It often shifts from one part to another, especially when in the acute stage, hence the inutility of blisters or liniments.

The cause is in the blood. Remove the cause, and the effect ceases. Thus we prefer to do by vegetable remedies. Regular neutral zers of the cause—antidotes to the poison.

These antidotes to the rheumatic diathesis we always keep on hand.

We prepare our own compounds and have our prescriptions filled under our own supervision, out of the best quality of medicines, without regard to cost.

Give our system and remedies a trial, if you are troubled with this painful disease.

Those living at a distance, by sending a vial of the first passed urine in the morning for examination, can have the necessary medicines sent them

Address DRS. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOW THEY RAID ON GAMBLERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[San Francisco Examiner, 17th.]

Officer Kearns and posse made one of the most successful advances of this campaign last evening, and succeeded in gathering in thirty-two captives. He had learned that gambling was going on in a house on Dupont street, near Sacramento, and that the Chinamen had entrenched themselves so securely that they almost defied interference from outside parties. It was sought to make the raid as sudden as possible, but the Chinese sports got word of the movement a few minutes before the arrival of the posse, and the consequence was that Kearns found his way barred by a heavily bolted door. A few blows with a heavy sledge broke the fastening. At the head of the stairway was another door secured in the same manner. This being broken down opened into a long corridor, around which were rooms, the doors of which were all bolted and secured with heavy cross-bars. They were quickly shoved from their fastenings and the officers rushed into the rooms. The gas was lighted and the Chinese sports were found huddled together under the tables, counters, bunks, and in every nook that offered a hiding place. In two of the rooms there was a lay-out, and all the books and tickets belonged to a lottery kit. The marker's ink was still wet on the paper, and in the scramble everything had been thrown into unutterable confusion. In looking about, twenty Chinamen were discovered huddled together in a room six by ten feet, and they were as badly frightened as it is well-nigh possible for men to become. They were dragged out, and the captives all placed in one room, with a couple of officers to guard them. While the money and apparatus of the game were being secured, some 'cute Chinese friend of the captives on the outside went to the meter and turned off the gas, leaving the house in total darkness. The Chinamen crowded to the door for a rush for liberty, but the other officers rushed up to the assistance of the guards at the door. Lights were at once procured, and the escapade was prevented. Some, however, managed to get away, but thirty-two were secured and marched to the city prison, where a charge of visiting a gaming-house was entered against them. The sum of $217 was also captured. Kearns and his men deserve considerable credit for their well managed movement.

VARIETIES.

GREEN peas, grown in the open air, have appeared in the Savannah market.

WHEN a school ma'am catches the children whispering together these days, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, she doesn't thump them on the head for it. She knows it's about that Christmas present they have clubbed together to give her.

MARIA is a very popular name in Illinois. When a cat climbs a back fence in a well populated neighborhood and plaintively calls out "Mariar!" twenty or thirty windows are hastily thrown up, from which protrude twenty or thirty female heads and wildly say "What."

"Now, then," said a physician, cheerily, to a patient, "you have got along far enough to indulge in a little animal food, and—" "No you don't doctor," interrupted the patient. "I've suffered enough on your gruel and slops, and I'd starve sooner than begin on hay and oats."

A RAILROAD train in Michigan broke down recently, and the passengers alighted. Among them was an old gentleman, who, to fill up the time, wandered off to an adjacent house. There he encountered an old flame of his, who he had not seen for years. The old flame was soon rekindled, and within a few days the couple were married.

AS a gentleman was nearly run over in a narrow London street by a dray, he shouted to the driver, "Do you want to kill me?" whereupon the intelligent driver put the thumb of his dexter hand to his nose and, spreading out his fingers like a fan, replied, "If I had knowed you was a-coming this way I would have sent you a post card."

SYDNEY SMITH writes of a Miss Markham: "In carving a partridge, I splashed her with gravy from head to foot; and though I saw three distinct brown rills of animal juice trickling down her cheek, she had the complaisance to swear that not a drop had reached her! Such circumstances are the triumph of civilized life."

MR. W. P. MERRITT, of Princeton, visited Chicago one day last week and drew from a bank $12,000 in currency, which he placed in a small valise which he had purchased for the purpose. During the journey home some thieves stole his valise, putting in the place of it one exactly like it, filled with brown paper. Mr. Merritt did not discover his loss until he went to a bank in Princeton to deposit his funds.

A RESIDENT of Aylmer, Canada, keeps a stock of fine chickens, but has lately missed one or two of the best every morning. These losses were unaccountable, as the door of the coop was securely locked every night, and there was no other opening through which a man or boy could reach the fowls. The other day the mystery was solved. The thief proved to be an immense owl. The bird must have been in the habit of entering the coop between the laths with which the chicken run is covered, and on this occasion has forced his head through an opening that was not large enough to admit his body, and the laths being too strong give way, the thief was held firmly until morning, when he was captured. It was necessary to kill him to release him from his unpleasant position.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 31, 1874.

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$1 05@1 07
Proof rectified	1 05@1 0
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 10
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 00
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 50

	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$26 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 04@1 06	

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 31, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2.5-10c
4¼ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2.9-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	3.1-10c
1¾ and 1¼ by ½ to ⅝ inch	3 c
⅝ by ¼ and ⅜ by ⅜ to ½ inch	3.1-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¾ inch	2.5-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 c
3 to 3¾ inch	3.1-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	3.5-10c
⅜ to ⅞ inch	2.9-10c
⅞ to 2-16 inch	3.1-10c
⅛ to ⅜ inch	4.6-10
⅜ inch	6 6-10
3-16 inch	6.6-10

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	3.1-10c
1½ to 2¾ by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	3.2-10c
⅛ to ⅜ by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	3.5-10c
⅛ to ⅜ by ⅛ and 5-16 inch	3.9-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3.3-10c
1½ to 2¾ by 3-12 to No 12	3.5-10c
to 1¾ by 3-16 to No 12	4 c
⅛ to ⅜ by 3-0 to No 2	4.5-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3.5-10c
3¼ to 4¾ inch	3.9-10c
1¾ to 2 inch	4 c
1 to 1¾ inch	4 c
1¾ to 1¾ inch	4.4-10c

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.	Bolled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	3.9-10c	
Boiler plate	4.5-10c	
Heads, not flanging	5.4-10c	
Heads, flanging		8.5-10c
Plow slabs		4.2-10c
Plow wings	6 c	

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4 c	6.2-10c	7.5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4.2-10c	6.7-10c	7.9-10c
No. 21 to 24	4.5-10c	6.9.10c	8.1-10c
No. 25 to 26	4.9-10c	7.1-10c	8.1-10c
No. 27	4.1-10c	7.3-10c	8.5-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ ₶ extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Bolled.
1¼ by ¼, 7-16 and ½ inch	3.5-10c
1¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 c
1¾, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	3 c
1½ by ⅝ inch	3 c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2.5-10
Hoops	3.5-10
All other iron, excepting sheet	1.5-10

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 31, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	10 c	Idaho	9½c
Eagle	10 c	Duquesne	8 c
Conewago	9½c	Magnolia	8 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	8½@9c	Anchor shirting	8½@ c
Spragues	8½@9c	Richmond	8 @ 9 c
Americans	8½@ c	Pacifics	8½@ c
Conestogas	9½@10 c	Mourning	8½@ c
Pinks	9½@10c	Garner	7½@ 8½c
Wamsutta	7 @ 8½c	Light Prints	6@10 c
Calico shirting	7½@ 8½c	Amoskeag	7½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½c	American	8 c
Amoskeag	11½c	Allegheny	9½c
Glasgow	9½c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12 to 8½	Manchester	
Pacific	12 to 8½	Atlantic	

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	37 c	Conestoga Medal	19 c
Portsmouth	28 c	Allegheny	12½c
Roanoke	28 c	Spring Grove	10½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	12½c
7-8 Conestoga	7½c	4-4 Suffolk	10½c
4-4 Hamilton	9 c	6-4 Pepperell	22½c
4-4 Reynolds	9 c	9-4 Pepperell	26 c
4-4 Hope	10½c	10-4 Pepperell	35 c
4-4 Lonsedale	12½c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured good will show the quotations.

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A No 1	9½c	4-4 Nonatook	9½c
4 Pittsburgh family	10½c	4-4 Juniata B. fine	8½c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill 3 bush	35 c	Penn Mill, 2½ bush	40 c
Penn Mill 3 bush	45 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain		Colored Carpet Chain	
fine	27 c	fine	34 c
Cotton Batting	6@16c	Cotton Twine	27 c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl.	Sth
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 5 75	$ 8 00	
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		11 00	19 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	21 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
16 by 34 to 26 by 40		15 00	
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		18 00	
30 by 50 to 32 by 56			30 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and no making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches in bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when recived. Discount of 65@75 per cent. to the trade.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. December 31, 1874.

The following are the card rates for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₱ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₱ case	8 00
Greenwich lye (50 cases)	₱ case	7 25
Potash—50 cs. (del'd in Phil)	₱ case	8 00
Less quantity	₱ case	8 50
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	₱ ₶	5½@5¾c
Less quantity	₱ ₶	6 @6 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₱ ₶	@2½c
Less quantity	₱ ₶	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₱ ₶	@2½c
Less quantity	₱ ₶	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₱ ₶	6½@6¾c
Less quantity	₱ ₶	7¼@7½c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ ₶	@1¼c
Less quantity	₱ ₶	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₱ ₶	@3½c
Less quantity	₱ ₶	@4 c
Sulpheric acid	₱ ₶	@3 c
Muriatic acid	₱ ₶	@4½c
Nitric acid	₱ ₶	@15 c
Chloride calcium	₱ ₶	@2½c
Pure alumina	₱ ₶	@10 c
Lump alum	₱ ₶	3½@4 c

Terms; cash in 30 days.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 31, 1874.

Manufacturers' Revised Price List.

Inside Diameter. Inches.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft. Galvanized. $ cts.
⅛	06	
¼	06	09
⅜	07	10
½	09	13
¾	12	17
1	16	23
1¼	22	32
1½	28	40
2	40	55
2½	60	85
3	80	1 10
3½	1 10	1 50
4	1 30	1 75
4½	1 60	2 10
5	1 80	2 40
6	2 50	3 25
7	3 50	
8	5 00	
9	6 00	
10	7 00	

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 31, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ₶s in oil	10½c
Pure in lots of 500 ₶s in oil	11
Fancy brands	8 @10
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Linseed oil, ₱ gall in bbl lots	82 @86 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₶ gall, in bbls lots	47 @52 c

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 13 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$3 35
8d and 9d " " "	3 60
6d and 7d " " "	3 80
4d and 5d nails	4 50
3d nails	4 15
2d nails	6 18

FINE BLUED.

3d	$6 35
2d	7 10

CASING.

10d to 30d	4 10
8d and 9d	4 35
6d and 7d	4 60

FINISHING.

10d to 30d	5 50
8d	5 75
6d	6 00
4d	6 25

CLINCH.

Clinch nails	$5 10

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch	3 60

BARREL.

¾ inch	7 10
⅞ inch	6 35
1 inch	5 85
1¼ inch	5 10
1½ inch	4 85
1¾ inch	4 35
2 inch	4 10

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 advance from 4d 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼ inch $9 00.
" " 1 inch $10 00.

Roofing Nails—Iron twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized—Five cents per ₶ advance on iron.

Tinned, 3d per keg	$10 10
Tinned, 4d per keg	9 10
Copper, all sizes, per ₶	50

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 31, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	24 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	50 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	$ 5 75
Lath	3 75

TOBACCO MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 31, 1874.

Spun roll (ex'l'r)	57@60	Rough and Ready	65@83
Navy, (ex'l'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@ 8
Twns, (ex'l'r)	54@57	Fine Cut	55@60
Quart rs (ex'l'r)	54@57	Cut and Dry	39@44
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@70
Louiville Cavendish	57@60	Black Snuff	60@65
Virginia Navy	50@55	Six Twist	@4
Virginia Twns	50@57	Cigars	
Double Thick	52@60	Penn's Seed	8½@ 35
Flounders	60@82	Connecticut	25@ 35
Bright Pound Red	30@60	Seed and Havana	30@ 32

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cure certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OF- FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE—

In February, 1874, I disposed of all my interest in the Peoples Savings Bank and in the Allegheny Trust Co., both located in the city of Allegheny, and withdraw from same.

WM. HALL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of AMBROSE PIERCE, deceased, late of Pine township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER,
Wixford P. O., Pa.,
Administrator.

de5 6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, as Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications strictly confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary

**No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The medicines are prepared by the proprietor where all, but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all

LOUISIANA.

A Former Pittsburgher Stabbed.

Ex-Gov. Warmouth the Murderer.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—In a fight between Dan C. Byerly, manager of the Bulletin, and Ex-Governor Warmouth, on Canal street, Byerly knocked Warmouth down with a stick and jumped on him. Warmouth then drew his knife and stabbed Byerly several times in the abdomen.

Warmouth was arrested immediately after the fight and conveyed to the Third Precinct station. He has been transferred to the Parish Prison to await the result of Byerly's wounds. Mr. Byerly received six wounds in the abdomen. Shortly after being wounded, Mr. Byerly was removed to the Orleans Infirmary on Dauphin street.

ORIGIN OR THE DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty between Byerly and Warmouth grew out of a controversy between Warmouth and the Bulletin, which led to the publication on Friday by Warmouth of a card addressed to the manager of the Bulletin, reflecting upon that paper, and Mr. Jewell, one of its editors.

STATEMENT OF THE MURDERER.

Gov. Warmouth to-day made the following statement about the difficulty, to the agent of the Associated Press:

Yesterday, after my card appeared in the Picayune, I was called on by a friend of Mr. Jewell, who demanded of me an abject apology for the card, which I declined to make. He then asked me if I would accept a challenge to fight a duel, remarking at the same time that it was generally understood I would not fight. I replied that I would not fight if I could as well avoid it; that I was not a fighter and that it would be time enough to answer the question about duelling when I was challenged. Later in the day, the affair was confided to our respective friends. They met at eight o'clock last evening and agreed that Jewell and myself should fight in Alabama on Monday morning with pistols, and distance ten paces. These terms having been accepted, I did not of course apprehend an attack, especially not from any one connected with the Bulletin. My understanding of such matters is that antagonists, pending a meeting, should be courteous, and I was at the time of the attack just on the eve of tipping my hat to Mr. Byerly, in front of whom two ladies were walking—the street being crowded, when he struck me with a heavy stick on the head, inflicting the wound you see. (The Governor taking off his hat, exhibited a cut about two inches long over the left temple, extending back from the forehead). He struck me three times with the stick, when I clinched with him, meantime taking a knife out of my pocket with my arms around his shoulders; I got my hands together and opened the knife; just then, I fell, Byerly falling on me. Soon after we fell a policeman took the knife out of my hand and some of the crowd pulled Byerly off. I understand Byerly has been cut and I am accused of having done the cutting.

THE WOUNDS RESULT FATALLY.

The Bulletin to-morrow will publish the statement of an eye witness of the fight. The statement differs somewhat from that of Warmouth. As to the cutting, this witness states that the knife was open when drawn, and that two or three stabs were made before they fell. Byerly's wounds were in the left side just over the hip, one of them being over four inches deep and indicate the length of the knife blade. Byerly died at twenty minutes past ten.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE DECEASED.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—Byerly was aged forty-eight years. He was a printer by trade, a native of Pennsylvania, being born in Adamsburg, Westmoreland county. He worked several years in Pittsburgh, after which he came to New Orleans in 1845. He served gallantly in Shields' regiment of Louisiana volunteers in the west during the war and was wounded four times in one of the fights around Atlanta, one of which wounds deprived him of the use of his left arm by a resection of six inches of bone, including the elbow joint. After the war he returned to this city and was elected clerk of the third district two terms. Some months ago, Byerly, in company with others, commenced the publication of the Bulletin.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The final compilations of official returns of the late elections which are to be promulgated to-morrow, show a total vote with the polls and parishes thrown out as mentioned in the report of the Returning Board as follows: For State Treasurer—Dubuclett, 69,544; Monecure, 68,586; majority for Dubuclett, Republican, 958.

The five Constitutional amendments recommended by Kellogg and adopted by his Legislature are all carried according to the count of both parties. The vote as returned by the Board is as follows:

First Constitutional amendment endorsing the funding bill and consolidated bonds issued thereunder—For approval, 69,419 against 60,070, majority for approval, 9,349.

Second Constitutional amendment reducing and limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and limiting taxation—For approval 70,824 against 59,634, majority for approval 11,190.

Third Constitutional amendment devoting the annual revenues of the State to the expenses of the same year, and prohibiting the issue of warrants in excess of revenue—For approval 70,499 against 59,995, majority for approval 10,504.

Fourth Constitutional amendment limiting the debt of the city of New Orleans and prohibiting a further increase thereof—For approval 69,750 against 59,995, majority for approval 9,775.

Fifth Constitutional amendment changing the day for State election to the day named by the general government for the Presidential election—For approval 67,234 against 59,528, majority for approval 7,706. Counting the votes of all parishes and polls thrown out as against these amendments each one of the amendments will still be adopted by several thousand majority.

GEN. SHERIDAN ORDERED TO NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—General Sheridan has been ordered to proceed immediately to New Orleans and take command and remain there till the arrival of Gen. Terry. This order was made to-day after a meeting of the Cabinet, called especially on Louisiana and Mississippi affairs.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

The Louisiana Legislature meets on January 4th, when it is expected stern opposition will be made in the House of Representatives to the rulings of the Returning Board, and to this time prominent persons here are looking with much solicitude. There is some color to the report that should it become necessary General Sheridan will proceed to New Orleans and assume command. If rumor is to be credited, he will be in proximity to New Orleans on the day of the meeting of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24.—An extra edition of the Bulletin has the following regarding the Returning Board:

The Board deliberations of the evening resulted in a final decision regarding the parishes of Claiborne, Caddo, Lafaurche, Lincoln, Rapides and St. Martin. The parishes of Grant, Winn, Bienville and DeSoto were referred to the Legislature that their several cases may be adjusted. The representation as returned to the Board now stand—Democrats 52, and Republicans 54, making a majority of 2 for the latter, although it will be observed that either party is given a quorum in the House.

It is somewhat curious that the board did not take unto themselves a sufficient number with which to organize the legislature, that is a quorum. However, it suited the purpose of Wells and Anderson to make returns as above and doubtless they know that there are three among the returned sailing under conservative colors, who, upon an emergency, will offer allegiance to the Kellogg regime and repudiate utterly the cause of the people. All parishes before the board on Thursday were largely Democratic, but by

EXTENSIVE DOCOTRING

and manipulation, they were returned as follows: Caddo, three Republican; Lincoln, one Republican; Rapides, 1 Republican; Claiborne, 2 Democrat; St. Martin, 4 Democrat; Lafource, 2 Democrat; Bienville, Grant, Winn and Desota thrown out, making as a representation in the House 52 Democrats and 54 Republicans. The throwing out of the above named parishes and several polls in Caddo, seven were thrown out to overcome the Democratic vote, and the other parishes. Moucure is beaten by nearly 2,000 votes.

RESIGNATION OF A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER.

M. Arroyo to-day sent in his resignation to the Returning Board as a member, in which he says: I am compelled to adopt the present course by the rulings of the Board in the last few days in returning to the Legislature as elected members who were unmistakably defeated, rulings which to my mind are so clearly partisan and unjust, defrauding the people of Louisiana of their chosen representatives, that my self respect will not allow me longer to retain a seat on the Board.

Arroyo's resignation was accepted and the Board went into executive session.

FOREIGN.

Shocking Railway Accident in England.

LONDON, December 24.—A shocking railway accident occurred to-day near the town of Woodstock, Oxfordshire. The express train on a branch of the Great Western railway was thrown from the track and precipitated down the embankment. Several of the carriages fell into the canal skirting the road and sixteen of the passengers drowned.

Thirty persons were killed and fifty wounded. Some of the latter are fatally injured. All have been conveyed to Oxford.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

An explosion occurred in Bignell Hill Colliery, North Glaffordshire, to-day. Twenty miners were killed. Thirteen bodies have been taken out.

CUBA.

THE INSURGENTS GAINING NEW LIFE—NEW PLAN OF ACTION.

HAVANA, December 26.—The Diario of to-day says: Senors Aldama and Aguilera have purchased two steamers for the purpose of bringing filibustering expeditions to Europe. General Jordan is to return to the island accompanied by Aguilera, and the former will assume chief command of the insurgents. The Diario further states that Aldama and his companions intend to re-establish the Cuban Junta in New York with the object of regaining the influence and power formerly held by that body, and creating a situation in Cuba similar to that existing in 1869, by a commission of all possible depredations by the insurgents. It says: Captain General Concha knows much more of the plans of the insurgents than what it now publishes. It gives publicity to the foregoing because Concha dislikes mysteries. Concha is resolved as on former occasions to combat the enemies of Spain everywhere.

A letter to the Diario reports that strong efforts are being made in Washington to obtain the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. The letter couples the names of Aldama and Collecter Casey with these efforts, and says the object is to throw on the market Cuban bonds held in Washington.

PETROLIA.

Disastrous Fire.

PETROLIA, Pa., December 24.—A large conflagration occurred here shortly after twelve o'clock this morning, originating in the second story of the Reno real estate building on Argyle street.

The losses, as near as can be ascertained, ars as follows: Reno's real estate building and contents, belonging to a company, $5,000, no insurance; Major A. C. Hawkins, trunk room, furniture, clothes and diamond pin, $600, no insurance; Mrs. E. L. Stillwell, trunks, furniture, clothing, &c., $650, no insurance; R. R. Wise, trunk, clothes and room furniture, $500, no insurance; W. R. Golden, trunk and clothes, $250; James White, billiard room—damage to tables and furniture in moving, $2,500—insurance not known; Frank Massan, trunk and room fixtures over White's billiard hall, $150; Deed & Black, grocery and provision store, $1,900—insurance, $1,100; G. W. Gibbang, boot and shoe store and household furniture, $2,000, no insurance; John Stillwell, loss in damage to furniture in moving, $150. Other smaller losses than those stated, were sustained by different parties in moving goods from their dwellings.

INDIANA.

An Escaped Convict and Noted Desperado Captured.

JEFFERSONVILLE, December 24.—Bill Rodefer, the convict and noted desperado who scaled the walls and escaped from the State prison on Tuesday morning and robbed the residence of Mr. Mann, New Albany, that night, was arrested to-day at Memphis, Clark county, Indiana, after a desperate fight. Rodefer entered Mat Coomb's store for provisions and was recognized by Mr. Reynold's, who stepped out and got assistance. Returning he met Rodefer and attempted to arrest him, when Rodefer drew a huge knife and defying any one to arrest him, started down the street to where his horse was hitched. He cut his horse loose, mounted and rode away at a fearful rate, hotly pursued by men on foot and horseback. Being pressed closely, he turned and fought his pursurers desperately. After a number of shots were fired at him he was surrounded and clubbed until he threw up his hands and surrendered, when he was brought here and placed in his old quarters at the prison.

The St. Louis Times announced yesterday that on to-morrow the managerial and editorial control of that paper will be transferred to Stetson Hutchinson, a former proprietor and for some time past the manager of the St. Louis Evening Dispatch. The Times will be reduced in size and price, and changed from its present quarto to folio form. It is claimed that this change will add to instead of detract from its value as a comprehensive news journal, and that it will continue to be a reliable and consistent advocate to the true Democratic principles.

MARINE DISASTER.

THE COSPATRICK BURNED AT SEA.

465 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, December 28.—5 A. M.—A telegram has been received from Maderia, stating that three of the crew of the emigrant ship Cospatrick from London for New York had arrived at St. Helena, and reported the Cospatrick burned at sea. It is feared that the crew and passengers of the Cospatrick numbering 500 souls have all perished with the exception of the three reported arrived at St. Helena.

LATER.—A second telegram from Maderia states that the Cospatrick was burned on November 17th, in latitude 37, north longitude 12 w. It is now estimated that 465 lives were lost by the disaster.

CRIME.

Fatal Affray Between Negroes.

MEMPHIS, December 24.—About eight o'clock this morning, Ben Scott met John Ransom (both colored) at the Wolf River bridge, two miles north of the city, and asked him for some money he owed him. Ransom jumped from his wagon and began to belabor Scott with his wagon whip, when Scott drew a pistol and shot Ransom through the body, killing him instantly. Scott is in jail.

This forenoon two negroes entered the clothing store of Hamner, corner Main and Winchester streets, and while one was examining a suit of clothes, the other, named Brooks, attempted to steal a pair of pants and run away with them. Hamner, discovering the theft, seized Brooks, who drew a razor and cut Hamner across the cheek, barely missing the jugular, and then across the hand, Simon Hamner coming to his assistance. His brother was cut severely across the hand, by Brooks. The elder Hamner then drew a pistol and shot Brooks in the groin, and both jumping on him, beat him until he surrendered, and was carried to the station house.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, December 26.—King Kalakana was the guest this evening of the son of Chief Justice Allen, of the Hawaiian Islands.

District Attorney Winslow, of Brooklyn, signalized his exit from office to-day by entering a nolle prosequi in the libel case of Charles A. Dana, Judge McCue, the plaintiff, being satisfied with the explanation given in the Sun of Thursday last.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 26.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, and nephew of the Emperor has been declared insane and placed under the guardianship of his father. He was associated with the diamond scandal of a few months ago.

THE HAGUE, December 26.—Herr Pestel, Councillor of the Legation at Paris, has been appointed Minister of the Netherlands at Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Lieut. Frederick Collins, commanding the United States Darien Surveying Expedition, leaves Washington to-morrow night for New York to muster his forces and equip them for the expedition. He will sail in the first Pacific Mail steamer in January for Aspinwall, thence proceed in the United States steamer Canandaigua to Atrato.

The Committees on Vicksburg and Alabama affairs left for their destination this morning. That on New Orleans affairs will leave to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Congressman.

BOSTON, December 27.—Hon. Alvah Crocker, a representative in Congress from the Tenth District, died at his residence, Fitchburg, Mass., last night. He left Washington last Monday to spend the holidays at home and caught a severe cold which on Friday assumed a serious form of congestion of the lungs and terminated fatally. His age was 73.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., December 27.—John Kussell, of Greenfield, a veteran cutlery manufacturer and founder of this industry in America died at his home to-day, aged 75.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Seven hundred Mennonites, who arrived in Philadelphia on Friday, will leave for the West to-morrow.

Sheriff Elliott, of Philadelphia, yesterday read to Heidenblutt, a warrant for his execution on the 21st of January.

Four hundred men and women were discharged on Saturday from the engraving and printing bureau of the treasury at Washington in consequence of a large part of the work of the bureau having been transferred to New York.

Rev. J. N. Coombs, for the past twelve years pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church of Washington, and formerly member of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The cause assigned for the act is domestic trouble, his wife having been insane for some years.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a detachment of police, headed by a captain and two lieutenants made a descent on a cockpit on Freeman street, known as Quarter Stretch, Cincinnati. They surrounded the house and arrested Buck Brady, the proprietor and five others. The arrest was made at the instigation of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The police failed to obtain an entrance in time to witness the cock-fight. The prisoners will be tried on Monday.

Solomon Skinner, of Brooklyn, has begun a suit against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for the recovery of six hundred dollars with interest, the amount due for four sets of teeth supplied, it is alleged to the wife and father of the defendant with his knowledge. Beecher, through his counsel, denies the allegation and demands that the case be dismissed on the ground that no services were performed for him, and besides the cause of action is barred by the statutes of limitation, the services according to the complaint having been rendered six years ago.

The following information was received at the army headquarters on Saturday: Eight warriors thirty-nine squaws and pappooses and two ponies belonging to the Medicine Water band of Cheyennes surrendered unconditionally at Cheyenne agency on the 20th inst. Two white women are now with Stonecalf, who is said to have two hundred lodges on the staked plains. Two messengers from Stonecalf have arrived asking for peace. Word has been sent him that he can surrender unconditionally and a demand was made for the white women.

DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF THE TERM "CARPET-BAGGER"

[Suffolk (Va.) Herald.

William Barr, who represented Nansemond County in the Underwood Convention, died in extreme poverty at his home near Suffolk last week, after a very short illness. He is said to be the first to apply the term "carpet-bagger" to the Northern adventurers, now so well known everywhere by that name, and distinguished himself while in the Convention by presenting the Speaker, during one of its sessions, with a limber-jack representing a dancing negro. He was considered an honest man.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Carrol county jail is without an inmate.

THERE were 309 births in Cleveland in November.

BUCYRUS is to have a copper kettle manufactory.

THERE are 298 inmates at the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum.

MASSILLON has a newly organized coal company with a capital of $50,000.

JACKSON township, Mahoning county, rejoices in the possession of a six foot vein of coal.

CADIZ razor manipulators charge fifteen cents for shaving on Sunday. The extra five cents we presume is to ease their conscience.

A RESIDENT of Youngstown, named John Beaty, was killed on Saturday night last by being thrown from a horse while on his way to a drug store to procure medicine for his sick wife.

THE citizens of Bucyrus recently contributed three car loads of provisions, clothing, etc., for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. The lot of contributions is valued at $4,500.

JOHN GIBBS of Lancaster, a soldier of 1812, met with a severe accident one day recently, by which his thigh bone was broken. Gibbs was a celebrated fifer in the war of 1812.

A LITTLE two year old son of Thornton Stone, of Sherroddsville, Carroll county, was burned to death a few days since. It is the old story; the mother had gone out and left the child in the care of a little brother.

A NEWS agent on passenger train No. 7, East, on the Ft. Wayne Railroad found an Adams' Express envelope containing $97 25, at Latonia, on Wednesday last. The package, which had been blown from the express car, was returned to the agent.

A CONDUCTOR the A. Y. & P. R. R. named B. C. Wilson, who resided at Youngstown, was recently hurled from the top of a car by the brake-chain breaking and sustained wounds that caused his death. His remains were interred at New Brighton, Pa., where he formerly lived.

THE citizens of Crestline held a meeting on Tuesday evening to raise funds for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers. Interesting addresses were made by Revs. Messrs. Wilson, Shields, Winter and Schell of that place, who succeeded in talking about $400 from the pockets of the audience.

SAYS the Lancaster Eagle: About ten years ago Mrs. John Wachter, of this city, ran a needle in her breast, and no pain or annoyance resulting from it, the matter was soon forgotten. Last week she felt a tickling sensation in her foot, and upon examination the point of the needle was found protruding, and it was immediately drawn out.

A MAN named Robert Hardwick, of Rushcreek township, Fairfield county, died recently from a gun shot wound given him by a relative. The parties were quarreling when Robert raised an axe, it is alleged, to strike his relative, who then fired the shot. The shootist has been confined to jail in default of $1,500 to answer a charge of murder.

THE COURTS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

David Gannon, James Conley, Teddy Freeman, Michael Howley, David Hall and Matthew Brow were tried on and acquitted of a charge of larceny, Wm. E. Sloss prosecutor.

George S. Knowlton plead guilty to embezzlement, A. D. Clarke, prosecutor, and was sentenced thirty days to jail.

Alexander Cobb was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, James Wheat, was directed to pay the costs.

Joseph Hickman plead guilty to larceny, charged by John Huthmann, and was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Edwin Griffin was acquitted of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, August Teufel, was ordered to pay costs.

George Miller was acquitted of a charge of larceny, and the prosecutor, John P. J. Young, was ordered to pay costs.

David Gannon and Matthew Brown plead guilty to larceny by bailee and receiving stolen goods, charged by Hattie Hamilton, and nolle prosequi was allowed as to Jas. Conley and Teddy Feehan, defendants to the same indictment.

Patrick Connell was convicted of larceny, Jno. Urban, prosecutor.

SENTENCES.

John Gallagher, for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to two years in the Work House.

John McBratney, for assault with intent to rob, was sentenced to two years in the Work House.

Frederick A. Eberhart, for larceny, was sentenced to nine months in the Work House.

Patrick Connel, for larceny, noticed above, was sentenced to the Work House for sixty days.

David Auday, on several indictments for larceny, was sentenced to six years and six months in all to the Penitentiary.

Robert Richmond, for larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

In the cases of Joseph Boreland and Robert G. Crawford et al., motions were made for new trials.

Adjourned until Monday.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick. Ewing and White.

In the case of the city of Allegheny vs. W. J. Morgan's estate, the Court appointed James Grier, Esq., auditor, to report distribution of the fund in Court among the parties entitled thereto.

In the case of James Steel & Co. vs. the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, garnishees of A. J. Chambers, judgment was rendered against the garnishee for $225, with leave to plaintiff to issue execution.

Adjourned until Saturday morning.

As it is thought the case of McKinney's assignees vs. Woods et al. cannot be certified into the Court of Common Pleas, and as the District Court will live only in history after next week it is probable that Judge White will hold Court the early part of next week.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph Sproull, of Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Shaffer.

Simmons & Co. et al. creditors, of Philadelphia, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Thomas J. Fearl, of Hornersville, Somerset county. The usual order was granted. An order was also made restraining certain parties from interfering with the property of the debtor.

Butler, Broome & Clapp, creditors, vs. Isaac Michalisky, debtor, St. Petersburg, Clarion county. The debtor having filed an answer denying the allegations set forth in the creditor's petition, and demanding a jury trial, the same is ordered at the next May term of Court at Pittsburgh.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupts, Erie county. The hearing on the exceptions filed to the report of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain and liquidate the liens against the estate, adjourned to the 22d. prox.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Thomas Owens vs. Ellen Owens, rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why the above should not be stricken from the record.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Hannah Kier. On petition of James M. Kier, a writ de lunatico inquirendo was awarded to be directed to David F. Patterson.

McGrew & Co vs. J. Levy, a motion was made and reasons filed on behalf of defendant for a new trial.

Christina Hellman filed a petition for a divorce from her husband. George Hellman, and a subpœna was awarded.

In the divorce case of Mary Grow vs. Wm. J. Grow, A. F. Alexander, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

A. F. Alexander, Esq., was appointed Commissioner in the divorce case of Mary Marks vs. Michael Marks.

In the divorce case of Cora J. Ahl vs. William A. Ahl, a rule was granted on respondent to pay libellant the sum of $50 for counsel fees and expenses, and the further sum of $12 per week for the support of herself and children, to continue until further order of Court.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. Bailey & Co., a petition was presented and rule granted on assignees to show why they should not file their account on or before January 9th 1875.

Tenth ward bank vs. Wm. Fleming. Motion made for a new trial by plaintiffs.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of T. K. McKnight & Co., the final account of assignee was presented and confirmed absolutely.

In the divorce case of Sophia Oeste vs. Jacob Oeste, an attachment was ordered to issue against respondent for contempt.

The Court appointed R. L. Thompson, Esq., return Judge from this county, to meet the same from Armstrong and Butler counties to count the returns of the late election for Congress.

District Court.

Nothing but routine business was transacted in this Court.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. W. Christie, H. C. Linn, R. Campbell H. J. C. Glenn, and W. C. Glenn filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and also praying that A. B. Rhodes et al., transacting business as the Concord Savings Bank, of Coultersville, be adjudged bankrupts.

Thomas J. Terrell, debtor' Somerset county. Preliminary injunction granted against S. J. Cover.

Asariah Dunham, bankrupt, Somerset county. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not file his account.

Baden & Stegmeyer, bankrupts, Wilkesbarre, Preliminary injunction granted against Arnold Bettel and other execution creditors.

P. Cunningham, Cambria county. Order, made for meeting of creditors to consider bankrupt's proposition for the compromise of their claims.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Petition of assignees for leave to make an assignment with the holders of certain notes of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company presented and order made that said argument shall not operate as a release of the claims of R. Norris and Carr against the estate of said bankrupts.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville; rule granted to show cause why the specifications of bankrupt discharged should not be stricken off.

J. McGovern vs. the steam tug Tom Reese, in admiralty. Argument on exceptions to the Commissioner's report of distribution of the fund. Adjourned till the 29th inst.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

MEETING YESTERDAY—OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSED ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL BONDS, ETC.

[From The Daily Post, Friday, December 25.]

The Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Finley in the chair, and Mr. Frank P. Case acting as Secretary.

Judge Mellon stated that he was considerably alarmed at the proposition to issue another three millions and a half of bonds for the completion of the Water Works. It would not be so bad, he said, if the water works would ever amount to anything, but it would be a great fraud in view of the fact that the works were an abortion. He offered the following:

Resolved, That any further issue of city bonds would be an outrage on the taxpayers and a fraud on the purchasers of the bonds.

Resolved, That our Finance Committee be instructed to proceed without delay by bill or otherwise, to test the liability of the city for bonds under the Penn avenue act, and the validity of certain doubtful issues of bonds under it; and of any other alleged indebtedness of the city of doubtful character, and restrain the issue of more bonds until the true financial status of the city in regard to her debts and liabilities is fully ascertained.

Resolved, That if any more city bonds are spawned and attempted to be negotiated, notice be published in the eastern cities and wherever else they are likely to be put in the market, warning the public against their purchase.

Considerable informal discussion was had on the subjects referred to by the resolutions, after which the third was withdrawn and the first two were adopted.

Capt. Ward offered a resolution requesting the taxpayers to earnestly oppose the new bill offered for the government of the public schools. The bill has been prepared by a commission appointed by a reform association in Philadelphia, and is to be submitted to the Legislature. The resolution was adopted.

Judge Mellon offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements with one or more of the city dailies for space therein which shall be devoted to the interests of the Taxpayers' Union.

The resolution occasioned considerable discussion and was finally referred to a special committee.

On motion adjourned.

MILITARY.

THE SIXTH DIVISION N. G. P.—ABSTRACT FROM THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General James W. Latta in his forthcoming annual report for the year ending November 30th, 1874, of the military department of the State has the following to say of the Sixth Division:

This division was inspected at Pittsburgh, on the 14th of September. Major General Alfred L. Pearson, who, with an efficient and thouroughly equipped staff, is an officer awake to all the requirements of the service, and with ability, energy, and zeal to do and perform all its duties. Here there is certainly a marked and decided improvement.

CAVELRY AND ARTILLERY.

The Jefferson Cavalry, Captain James Large, is equal to its hitherto record, whilst Knapp's Battery, Captain James D. M'Gill, who, himself, is especially worthy of mention, has not its superior in that arm of the service in the Commonwealth. General Brown and staff, fully and completely equipped, appear well. General Miller's brigade is small, but is composed of good material. Company A, Nineteenth Regiment, Captain John D. McFarland, is still supperior, and its Captain most thoroughly efficient. Company C, Captain Merritt Batchelor, last year marked good, has, under his able leadership, reached the standard of superior, and in all its details, however minute, would be hard to excel. B, the new company, Captain Sylvanus A. Barr, is well commanded, and gives promise of an assured success.

DUQUESNE GREYS.

The Eighteenth Regiment, Colonel Presley N. Guthrie, who is thoroughly fitted for command, presented a highly creditable appearance. In this command, however, prevails the mistaken notion, with the exception of one company, of having an employed armorer, responsible only to headquarters for the proper performance of his duties, and thus relieving of the soldier from individual responsibility. As a consequence, the pieces were only up to a fair standard of cleanliness. All its companies are good, and the Captains well fitted for their duties. Captains S. L. Fullwood, Company C, and R. W. Guthrie, Company G, are deserving of especial notice for proper saluting on review. The rolls of the regiment show that the most satisfactory attention has been given to instruction in the school of batalion; the drills reported in that school since last inspection number twenty-five.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Samuel W. Hill, an officer of merit, is a creditable command. Its best company is F, Capt. D. P. Perchment, whilst all the others are fair, both officers and men require considerable work to attain success. The elements are all there, and only require study and attention to reach the desired result. No attention seems to have been paid to battalion drill, and none of that character are reported on the rolls.

EQUITABLE PROCEEDINGS.

LAND AND STEAMBOAT TROUBLES.

John McClure, John A. Hughes, Wm. McAdams and H. G. Morton, filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday against Alex. McClure and John McCleary, doing business as McCleary & Co. Plaintiffs set forth that they own one half of the tug Kangaroo and defendants the other half, the vessel having cost $14,000. That defendants have had exclusive control of the vessel since 1868, since which time they have not only refused to have any settlement with plaintiffs but have refused also to allow them access to the books or accounts of the firm. They therefore ask for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the business of the firm and do the equitable thing between the parties.

Robert and Jane Campbell also filed a similar bill against Thomas L. Birch. The petition sets forth that Jane Campbell deeded a tract of land in Moon township to said Birch in the fee simple that it might be sold by him advantageously for petitioners. The consideration purports to be $33,000, but petitioners claim they never received anything; that the said deed was intended to be, and expressly so understood, a simple power to sell, the purchase money to be paid to orators alone, when possession, if sale was satisfactory, was to be given; in every other aspect the sale was void and of no effect. Further that Birch fraudulently attempted to deprive petitioners of their land by means of said deed of trust. That said Birch fraudulently attempted to make an improper use of said money. That on the 14th day of February, 1874, he attempted to sell the land to Griffith J. Griffith, Evan J. Evans and Wm. McClenkey, citizens respectively of the city of Utica, the town of Boonville and the township of Trent, in Oneida county, New York. That he fraudulently attempted to execute a deed, bearing the date above mentioned, and recorded March 9, 1874, in deed book vol. 325, page 228, in the recorder's office of Allegheny county. That this deed purports to be given on a similar consideration with petitioner's $33,000, which consideration petitioners deny receiving. They also allege that in this transaction no consideration was given, but that the purchasers were in collusion with Birch. Petitioners further set forth that they had recalled the power delegated to Birch before the alleged sale was made or the deed recorded and that they made a like demand for surrender from the alleged purchasers, without avail. Finally that petitioners have been much troubled, although in continuous possession of the land, by these fraudulent conveyances. Accordingly they ask the following relief.

First—That the said Birch be ordered and by court to surrender the first deed. Second—That the reputed vendees aforementioned, likewise be ordered and required to surrender the deed; and that said two deeds be by court judged and decreed null and void to all intents and purposes, as fully and to the same extent as though they had not been executed; and grant them such other relief as court may see proper.

HOW IT WAS KEPT.

Christmas was generally observed in some form or other by our citizens, very few of them following their secular occupations. As usual some observed it as a memorial of the birth of our Savior by attending divine service, while others seemed to think it a commemorative day instituted in honor of Bacchus. This class, however, in consequence of the financial stringency, were not quite so numerous as we have noticed on some former occasions, and on the whole the day was as appropriately observed as we are likely to see it in our day and generation. Of course the places of amusement were thronged, but the churches came in for a fair share of attention.

At Trinity Church the services were unusually attractive, owing to the improvement in the choir which added greatly to the effect of the music.

At St. Peter's Christmas Communion was held. Dr. Spaulding preached in the morning and on the evening previous the edifice was surrendered to the young folks who enjoyed themselves as only young folks can on such occassions.

At Christ M. E. Church the Sunday school scholars had a good time, old Santa Claus appearing and despensing his yearly favors. The services consisted of Christ-jubilee and the cantata "Christmas Chimes" was excellently rendered by the choir and children.

St. Paul's Cathedral was crowded to the utmost extent possible from five o'clock in the morning. After some excellent and appropriate music by the Cathedral Band and the organ. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, followed by a sermon by Rev. Father Wall, Principal of St. Michael's Theological Seminary. At the 10:30 services, Bishop Domenec delivered the sermon. The decorations of the altar were very fine and the services were very impressive.

At Liberty street M. E. Church, on Thursday evening the edifice was surrendered to the little ones under the supervision of Miss Mary Hunnings Mrs. Omohundro, the organist, was presented with an elegant Bible.

These services are a sample of those held in the most of our churches. The inmates of the hospitals, jails and benevolent institutions generally were made to feel that although separated from the rest of mankind yet they were not forgotten.

The day as a whole was as successful and yielded as much enjoyment as such occasions generally do. Of course there was a dark as well as a bright side to the picture, and no doubt hundreds, perhaps thousands bitterly felt that amid the general festivities they were forgotten. It were well that on this and every other occasion, those in comfortable circumstances should remember that they have the poor always with them, and that while they spend hundreds of dollars on decoration, a tithe of this amount would bring joy to many a bleak hearthstone.

A SORE THROAT is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonary disorders.

MWS&W

A CHRISTMAS CONFLAGRATION.

(From The Daily Post, December 25.)

A few minutes before twelve o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the stage of the American Garden on Fourth avenue, and an alarm was sounded calling out the engines of the first district. A few minutes later it was found that Roenigk & Gill's matress factory was on fire and that headway had been gained, which promised to make for us the most disastrous conflagration of 1874, owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the factory. A second alarm was then sounded and the fire still gaining headway a few minutes later yet, a general alarm was struck, so fierce had the fire fiend become. For a time it literally licked up everything combustible in the rear of the Central Station and Patterson's livery stable. In a short time the firemen had surrounded it completely, and well directed streams of water were poured in from every direction, but for a long time the water appeared to have but little effect upon the flames.

The excitement became painfully intense, owing to the immense amount of valuable property in danger. Among other valuable buildings in close proximity were the Dollar Savings Bank, Duquese Bank, Weyman's tobacco house and Roddy Patterson's livery stable. Lines of hose were run through the the Central Station and through Patterson's livery stable, as well as from every other approachable point. The walls of the buildings being old and unsafe it was feared that they might fall and endanger the lives of the inmates who were awaiting the Mayor's matinee, accordingly they were removed to the front of the building. They appeared to be about the most unconcerned of all the spectators and evidently expected a general lock-up delivery. The horses were also delivered from their perilous position in the livery stable and were taken down Diamond alley to the imminent peril of a score or two of ladies whom feminine curiosity forced to travel up the alley in preference to the safer route along Fifth avenue.

The inflammable nature of the material in the matress factory made a great blaze, and made the fire appear much greater than it really was. This coupled with the knowledge that a million dollars worth of property closely surrounded the doomed house, drew an immense crowd of people to the scene. The police appreciating the danger likely to arise from the army of thieves that infest the city, at once took possession of the approaches to the stores and banks in the vicinity.

THE LOSS

will probably reach $25,000, not more, as the building was not worth very much, and Messrs. Roenigk & Gill have the bulk of their goods in the store in front. We understand that the greater part of the loss is covered by insurance, though what the insurance is we are unable to state.

At two o'clock this morning, the firemen had succeeded in completely surrounding the fire and soon everything surrounding it was saturated by water. The whole of the department were not required to go into service.

THE HOUSE

is the one used by the city for a Mayor's office for many years. The lower part of the house was occupied by C. H. Love's real estate office. The second floor by the American Garden, and the matress factory was still above. The property belongs to the Wilkin's estate. When the roof fell, a large coal flew over to the new block of Messrs. Milliken on the opposite side of Smithfield street and set it on fire, but this little blaze was soon squelched. Sparks were carried by the breeze clear over the Court House, and it seems very strange that new fires were not started in that quarter. The present origin of the fire is not known, or at least we could not find no one who could tell anything about it.

About the same hour of the morning the present year was ushered in by a fire in the Diamond, which like this threatened to do immense damage, but like this was kept within bounds by the exertions and perfect drill of our firemen. Too much credit cannot be given them as a department for the immunity which our city has enjoyed from danger ever since their organization.

CHRISTMAS AT THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The exercises on Christmas Eve at the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Ridge street, Allegheny, were of an exceedingly interesting character, and were highly commended by all present. The exercises consisted of singing, declamations and a concert exercise, all of which gave evidence of an unusual aptness on the part of the scholars, and a skillful training on the part of their teachers, Misses Wallace and McKinley. The concert exercise was entitled "Christmas Chimes," and consisted in appropriate singing and repetition of Scripture, when one bell after another was rung, until the chime of six bells was formed, the large central one ringing out "Savior!" and the others respectively, "Peace," "Good Will," "Joy," "Gladness," "Jesus."

At the conclusion of the exercises, a distribution of presents followed which the old folks seemed to enjoy as much as the little ones. There were dolls, and tippets, and mittens, and confectionery, and horses, and whistles, and horns, and whatnots of every

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD TAXPAYERS DIG UP THE HATCHET—THEY EXPRESS THEIR GRIEVANCES IN STRONG TERMS —GOING FOR THE RING—WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO.

The taxpayers of the Seventeenth ward held a meeting on Tuesday last for the purpose of completing an organization in the ward, whose object shall be the inauguration of retrenchment and reform in the management of municipal affairs. The movement has met with the approbation of all citizens who are in favor of reform, and has been entered into with great zest and earnestness. About one hundred taxpayers were present. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Thomas Coleman to the chair and selecting Mr. A. McBride as Secretary.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Coleman stated the object of the meeting, remarking that at a preliminary meeting a committee had been appointed to submit a declaration of the principles of the organization, and calling upon the committee for a report.

DECLARATION OF GRIEVANCES AND PRINCIPLES.

Mr. M. J. McCann, Chairman, then read the following:

To the individual taxpayer as well as to the community at large that most important of political events—pregnant with the weal or woe of the people—the outgoing of unfaithful servants, and the inducting into trust and authority, of new, is rapidly approaching; and from the manifold disasters which have laid us prostrate, even on the very edge of ruin, impending beggary, it is high time that the outraged citizens and taxpayers, so ruthlessly plundered day by day of their hard earnings—the sweat drops of toil and economy—should take it into their own hands to drive out of power and place, glutted with the bribes of rapacious contractors and prostituted by the wiles of needy politicians, their shameless officials, their dishonored servants, who, with brazen effrontery, throw around their iniquitous deeds the dark Aegis of corrupt investigations.

In vain have the sovereign people, through an indignant press, appealed to their representatives in Councils and in public places of the highest and lowest, to halt in their mad career to ruin and general bankruptcy.

In vain do our most respected citizens protest with righteous wrath against their fearful waste of public moneys, stupendous blunders and flagrant deed of dishonesty.

But what care these imperious masters for us whom they brand with the insolent epithet of an "officious public," when they are backed by all the power and party discipline marshaled at the command of despots of the ring.

Our property and household goods are at their mercy, lie almost wrecked at their feet, and woeful beggary awaits us, save we beat back the tide of insatiable corruption that is sweeping away our most cherished hopes of temporal prosperity.

But we cannot, dare not look to the dominant party as led by the irresponsible chieftains of the ring who wield omnipotent sway at the primaries, for any hope of reform or justice.

How often have they not violated solemn pledges of reform.

The wrecks of broken promises lie rotting in the Council Chambers, awaiting the ressurrection of virtue and honest faith, to be swept into Perjury's dark abyss.

We charge our ring masters with remorselessly piling up an enormous load of debt and taxation which lies like a hideous nightmare upon toiling industry and thrift.

We charge them with originating and enacting nefarious schemes of plunder, ruining defenceless property owners, to gorge avaricious contractors and speculators, that they in return might help them into political power.

We charge them with whitewashing, at the expense of the taxpayer, every shameless fraud and villiany that has been unearthed.

Of foisting upon decent citizens men who are notoriously corrupt and profligate.

Of so managing every public work that honesty hides her face in shame, economy is spurned and spat upon, capacity and worth ignored, and the loud protests of the robbed taxpayer scornfully laughed at.

We charge them now with devising a most iniquitous bill, in spite of constitutional limits, which will add to our already enormous debt, three million dollars, to meet the deficiencies of unparalleled criminal extravagance and idiotic blundering.

THEIR OBJECT.

Hence we, the Democrats and taxpayers of the Seventeenth ward, feel the mighty urgency of enrolling ourselves into a brotherhood, under the banner of "Retrenchment and reform," and request of all honest citizens their active co-operation in battling against the common enemy of honorable politics, honest government and municipal prosperity.

We propose to organize with the unswerving purpose of making straight the crooked paths of misrule and debauched citizenship.

Of exerting all our strength to overthrow our despotic masters, and of placing servants of honesty, capacity and tried personal worth, in charge of our ward and municipal affairs.

And we sha l exact from them the most solemn pledges of setting their faces against the avenues of fraud and corruption, with the unflinching virtue and stern rigor of a Cato.

We shall demand from them that they retrench in earnest, lop off from our decaying municipal body the parasitical limbs that are fattening upon the sweat of our blood, for "they toil not neither do they spin."

We shall insist that they oppose all extraordinary schemes embraced in the Penn Avenue Act, and other kindred acts, the fruitful source of private wrong and public fraud.

That they resist any further increase of rotten wood n streets and avenues.

That when citizens of repute bid on public work, the lowest responsible bidder shall have justice done him, and that all bids be opened in public councils.

That they rigid y scrutinize the financial doings of the various committees, and that their clerks shall not be endowed with extraordinary power, sole managers of our moneys.

That they demand of all officials the most rigid economy.

That when any public servant, oblivious of his sworn duty to God and man, by crooked ways and devious paths, becomes a debtor to public virtue and honesty, he be pursued and punished with unrelenting justice, and gibbeted upon public opinion.

And finally that they see to it that immediate steps be taken in the reduction of taxation, and that the leeches who swarm in our public places be everlastingly swept away.

To all of which we shall hold our servants strictly accountable.

And to this end we bend our energies, with the fond hope and earnest desire that all good citizens who wish and pray for a return of blessed honesty, economy and public virtue in our places of trust and power, will join us with heart and soul, under the inspiriting, glorious banner of "Retrenchment and Reform."

The reading of the platform was greeted with most hearty applause, and after its conclusion a number of earnest addresses were made. The report of the committee was then received and the platform adopted, after which the Association adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next.

BROTHER AND SISTER DROWNED

A BOAT CAPSIZED IN THE YOUGHIOGHENY.

On Sunday evening last a young woman named Bessie Grady and her brother were drowned in the Youghiogheny river, near Sterling's mines, three miles this side of Connellsville. The brother and sister, in company with five other persons, were crossing the river in a skiff when the boat capsized. The five persons accompanying them succeeded in saving their lives, but the brother and sister were both drowned, as previously stated. Search was immediately instituted for the bodies, and that of the young woman was recovered. Thus far all efforts to find the body of her brother have been fruitless. The young lady was aged nineteen years and the young man twenty-two years. Miss Grady was employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. Thomas Rowswell, of the Twelfth ward, and left the city on Christmas morning to visit some of her relatives living at Sterling's mines.

CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING—THAT STONE CONTRACT AND THE PROFITS—THE $1,000 STORY DENIED, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

The City Hall Auditing Committee held another session yesterday morning, Messrs. Bailey and Miller being present. Judge Mellon and Alex. King represented the taxpayers.

Mr. R. Henderson of the firm of Henderson, Mackin & Co., contractors for the stone work, was the first witness examined. In reply to a question of Judge Mellon as to his profits in the contract the witness replied that he did not know; that his book-keeper's name was Colville, and that he was absent.

UNWILLING TO TELL.

Judge Mellon—What was the profit as shown by your balance sheet?

Mr. Henderson—I don't recollect; don't think you have any right to ask such questions; if you will just tell me what you want I may be able to answer; I decline to state what profit I made; I don't know; would not tell if I did know; our profits I consider are our private business; I think there was a balance sheet which showed the profits—am not sure; don't know whether we have the balance sheet or books yet; it is our private business; we put in bids, performed the work, and got our money; further than that I don't know and can't tell. We made some money, of course; can't tell the amount.

Judge Mellon—Well, did it amount to $100,000?

Mr. Henderson—Oh! no.

The witness then retired.

RECORDS WANTED.

Mr. King then stated that there were some books to be procured this morning. We desired to have the books of the Treasurer's office during the term of the late Mr. Allinder as City Treasurer.

Janitor John Bourne was sworn and testified that he had looked for City Treasurer Allinder's books for 1867-68 in the Controller's vault and up stairs and could not find them—the old records of the Mayor, Controller, &c., are kept up in the store room up stairs; Mr. Allinder's books are not among them; did not look in the City Treasurer's office; asked Treasurer Magee about them, and he said he didn't know, but thought they might be up stairs.

Mr. King—We want those books very badly, and it might be well to adjourn so as to afford time to make another search.

Mr. Bailey—We can adjourn until next Wednesday week, so that ample time can be had.

WANTED TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

Mr. Joseph Walton here asked the privilege of making a statement concerning the testimony of Fred Altvater on Wednesday last.

Mr. King—I suspect you are not the Walton alluded to.

Mr. Walton—Oh! yes, I am the man; I went up to that Dutchman's house that evening, and if he hadn't been too drunk there would have been a Dutch funeral next day. I came up from Cincinnati on this account, and I think it would be right for the Committee to give me an opportunity.

Mr. King—I think it would be right to hear Mr. Walton.

Mr. Walton—I would just like to state my story plainly and fairly, and I would like to be qualified.

Mr. Bailey (to Mr. Miller)—Well, if there is no objections.

THE $1,000 STORY DENIED.

Mr. Walton was sworn and stated as follows: I saw by the papers on Wednesday last that the contractor named Altvater had testified that I had offered to get him the contract for $1,000.

The Auditors—That you said $1,000 could secure it.

Mr. Walton—Well, I understand it to mean that if he would give me $1,000 it could secure it. I state most positively and emphatically that neither $1,000 or any sum whatever was mentioned in our conversation. He was no personal friend to mine, but when people get into politics a little, as I was at that time, he gets acquainted with a great many people that are not worth knowing. I was but slightly acquainted with him. He came to my office one day, and was very much excited. He said he had bid for the City Hall contract, and wanted me to help him to get it. I judged from his excitement that he would give not only $1,000, but $5,000, if necessary to get it. He then went on to say:

"You know Mr. Valton there is always some leetle underhand work in figuring it out." He flattered me about my influence and wished me to tell him how to go about it to get it. I replied that I supposed the Commission would award the contract fairly. This was all that transpired, and the story, as told by Altvater, or the impression conveyed, is absolutely false.

Mr. King—I have no doubt somebody approached him in that way.

Judge Mellon—It is all right Mr. Walton, for you to clear your skirts.

Mr. Walton then thanked the Auditors for their courtesy, and retired.

After exchanging observations about the missing books, Mr. King said they would be able to show discrepancies between the balance sheet and the printed report.

Mr. Miller—Well; you might be able to show apparent discrepancies in that way. A warrant is drawn a certain day, and may not have been cashed that day, and the cash account may appear that much short.

The auditors then adjourned till next Wednesday week.

THE EXPENSE

Of conducting the business of the Boston Shoe House, 29 Diamond street, is such a mere trifle that they can afford to sell

Men's boots and shoes 25c to 50c a pair profit.

Ladies' shoes, all kinds, 25c to 35c a pair profit

Boys' boots and shoes 25c to 35c a pair profit.

Misses' shoes 25c to 35c a pair profit.

Children's shoes 15c to 25c a pair profit.

The public are invited to an inspection of their stock and prices. They do not urge you to buy unless you wish to do so.

THE BOSTON SHOE HOUSE,

29 DIAMOND STREET,

Have already sold one hundred and fifty cases of rubber goods, comprising every known style and kind.

Ladies' rubbers 50c.
Ladies' rubbers, self acting, 75c.
Ladies' wool lined Alaskas, $1 25.
Ladies' wool lined buckle Arctics, $1 50.
Gents' rubbers, 90c.
Gents' rubbers, self acting, $1 15.
Gents' wool lined Alaskas, $1 50.
Gents' wool lined buckle Arctics, $2 00.
Boys', misses' and children's in like proportion. NO IMPORTUNITY TO BUY, as our prices are honest and fair, and cannot be made lower. Boots and shoes, all kinds, at lowest factory prices.

THE ladies talk of giving a Centennial tea party in this city, similar to that recently given in Washington city.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881	117½
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupon)	122
Five-Twenties, 1862	114½
Five-Twenties, 1864	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120
Five-Twenties, 1867	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (registered)	118⅜
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	123½
Ten Forties	114⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	115
Currency Sixes	117⅛
New Five Per Cents	110⅝

STOCKS.

Western Union	70⅜
Adams Express	116
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	72
American Express	53
United States Express	60
Pacific Mail	37½
New York Central	104½
Erie	27
Harlem	127½
Michigan Central	89¾
Michigan Southern	89½
Union Pacific	36⅝
Illinois Central	99
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88¾
Northwestern	47⅛
Northwestern preferred	61⅜
Rock Island	102⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	57⅜
Toledo and Wabash	20⅜
Fort Wayne	92¼
Chicago and Alton	106
Chicago and Alton preferred	118½
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	99
Dubuque and Sioux	103⅜
Lake Shore	80
Canadian	90
Illinois Central	99½
Union Pacific	36⅝
Central Pacific	90
Union	84
Hartford and Erie	
Delaware & Lackawanna	109

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, December 31, 1874.

REMARKS—This day's report winds up the old year of 1874 and from this date forward the new date will come in place. In regard to trade we have nothing of special importance to communicate to our readers. The demand for the leading articles was fair and sales were regular, prices in all cases being governed by circumstances. Our rivers have been on a "big high," enabling our coal men to forward to the lower markets a few millions of bushels of coal; prices in the lower markets will no doubt be low. Flour—The market was a dull one and the supply just now exceeds the demand; holders are consequently anxious to realize. The mills are well stocked with choice wheat and are doing a fair business. Butter is steady and the top has evidently been reached; the next thing in order is a decline; stocks are beginning to accumulate. Cheese is a little dull and prices are weakening. Apples are in large supply with prices weak and very unsatisfactory.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,181	Apples, bbls	53
Oats, sks	1,666	Butter, pkgs	41
Wheat, sks	1,360	Hay, bales	308
Rye, sks	170	Corn, sks	340
Barley, sks	374	Bacon, tcs	218
Cheese, bxs	—	Bacon, pcs	443

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—Dealers report no improvement in the market, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices being weak and unsatisfactory sales were made at various prices ranging from $1 50, 2@2 50 per bbl as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—We have to report a quiet market and a fair jobbing demand with regular sales at 55@65c per gallon.

ASHES—Are in good supply; demand light; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The demand was fair and sales were regular; we quote the former at $2 12@2 25 per gallon; the latter at $1 04@1 06.

ALES—Are in abundant supply; prices are weak but no lower; brewers complain of the scarcity of money: the card rates are: India ale $11; XX ale $10; porter $10; X ale $9 per barrel; half barrels in proportion.

BEESWAX—We have to report a quiet market, sales for some time being restricted; prices ranging from 28@32c per lb as per quality.

BEANS—The market was a dull one; prices being very uncertain; white navy $2@2 20; medium $1 80@1 90; fair $1 50@1 70 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dullness and inactivity were the ruling feature of the market; the supply being in excess of the demand; we quote nominally at 3½c per pound.

BROOMS—Are very firm with an active demand; the card rates are: No 1 common $2 25; No 2 $2 50; No 3 hurl $2 75; No 4 $3 25; No 5 $3 50; No 6 $3 75; No 3 carpet broom $4; No 4 $4 25; No 5 do $4 50; toys, fancy $2 10; do common $1 75; wisps, fancy $2; do common $1 50; steamboat $4 25@4 75 per dozen.

BUTTER—The market contains an abundant supply; stocks are evidently accumulating; the current rates are: Choice table butter 30@32c per lb; medium grades dull and hard to dispose of; we quote nominally 25@26c per lb, whilst common is not quotable.

BROOM CORN—The advance before noted has been firmly maintained; stocks very light; the rates are: Hurl 12@13c; choice green 10½@11½c; choice red tipped 9½@10c; green 10½@11½c; common 8@8½c.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—We have no improvement to note; the rates are $2 50@2 75 per ton delivered on cars.

CRANBERRIES—As usual at this season of the year there was a good demand with sales at $10, 12@14 per bbl.

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off; buyers are indifferent about purchasing; the result was: sales now restricted; we quote: Ohio Goshen, first hands 16c; New York Goshen 16½@17c; Ohio Sweitzer 17@18c.

CEMENT—We quote as follows: Youghiogheny $1 75@2 per bbl; Louisville $2@2 25; Rosendale $3@3 50; Portland $7@7 50; plaster, French selection $4@4 25; New York $3 25@3 50; lime, Sandusky, Cleveland and Fremont $1 65@1 75; white sand $1 50@1 75 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—The maaket was dull; prices are unchanged; corn $2 20 per dozen; tomatoes $1 65@1 75; peaches 3 lb cans $3 25@3 50.

DRIED FRUIT—In fair demand apples 6@7c per lb; peaches, stocks light; choice 9¼@10c; fair 8½@9c per lb.

EGGS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the rates for fresh ones are 27@28c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied with the various brands; the mill and store rates are as follows: the wholesale prices of the local millers: No 1 white wheat flour $7 20 per bbl; No 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 lb packages $6 25 per dozen packages; corn meal old $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oat meal $9@9 50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market since our last could not be called a very active one, trade in a great measure being restricted. Parties interested say that coffee must go up. This statement can be taken for what it is worth. In the meantime, we will wait and any movement made shall be duly reported. Sugars and molasses are quiet; prices without quotable change. The card rates for the various kinds are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25@25½c; Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¼c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9½c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8½@9½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 75c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7¼c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 56c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, per lb, 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangcon per lb 7½c.

Starch—Common 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant, Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The grain trade was a slow one; buyers are not very anxious to invest. Prices are very uncertain. Wheat holds its own; we quote: choice Kentucky white $1 35@1 38 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18; Ohio and Illinois white do $1 20@1 23. Corn—steady and firm; we note sales high mixed 77@79c per bushel; low mixed 75@76c; ear is quoted at 73@76c per bushel; sales of the latter were reported at the wharf at 71@73c. Oats remain steady; a fair trade was transacted; white 63½@64c; mixed 62@63c per bushel. Rye in light supply. Barley is dull; prices are too irregular to quote correctly; we omit them.

HAY—The market was well supplied; prices for some days have been uniform; we quote: baled at $20, 22@24 per ton, as per quality; wagon lots sold at $25@30.

POTATOES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote peachblows by the car load at 83@85c; mixed lots 75@80c per bushel.

POULTRY—The weather was very unfavorable for handling; prices were very irregular; we quote dressed chickens, fresh lots 10@12c per lb; ducks and turkeys 12@14c; live chickens by the coop 35@50c per pair; turkeys 90c@$1 25; geese 40@55c each.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was again reported easy; the card rates were as follows: Hams sugar cured 14@14½c; s. c. shoulders 11c per lb, breakfast bacon is quoted at 14@14½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; mess pork 7 50 per bbl; lard—there is a fair amount of lard coming in and the market is steady, we quote prime lard, refined for summer use in tierces at 14½c; ½ bbls 15c; buckets 15½c; in 3 lb caddies do 17½c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 17½c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17c per lb.

TALLOW—Stocks light; the advance has been maintained; country 7½@8c; city at 8½@9c.

SEEDS—The demand was very limited; we quote as follows: clover nominal at $5 75@6 00 per bushel. Timothy $2 75@3 00; flaxseed $1 85@1 90 per bushel.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per barrel.

RAGS—Are in fair demand at 2½@3c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 31, 1874.

REMARKS—The market continues firm and the prospect of receiving a large shipment of crude by river is good; this makes oil for river shipment active and firm at Parkers; while other lines are easier in prices; refined is firm and a sharp advance is noted in the East which has a beneficial effect on prices here.

CRUDE.

The market was active with the following sales reported at

PARKER'S.

15,000 bbls United at wells	72½@73¾c
2,500 bbls Penn'a do	72½c
3,000 bbls Karns & Relief	63¾@65 c
6,000 bbls immediate shipment	93¾c

REFINED.

The New York and Philadelphia markets show an advance of fully ¼c on previous quotations; the market here is strong with an advancing tendency; we quote at 9⅝@9¼c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined—sales of 6,000 bbls spot at 11¾@11⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot rules at 11¾@11⅞c.

OIL BARRELS

Market in good supply; city $1 30@1 35; country $1 20@1 25.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 30.—The Courier says: The market closed quiet and steady.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

2,100 bbls Penn'a	95 c
900 bbls Octave	95 c
300 bbls Titusville	95 c

LOWER ROAD.

12 cars	87½c

OIL CITY.

2,000 bbls spot	93¾c
1,000 bbls spot	95 c

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls United at wells	73¾c
5,000 bbls do do	72½c
6,000 bbls do do	73¾c
2,500 bbls Penn'a. river delivery at wells	72½c
1,000 bbls Karn's pipe	65 c
2,000 bbls Relief do	63¾c
6,000 bbls immediate shipment	93¾c

NEW YORK, December 30.—Closing of the 29th: Petroleum—Higher prices are quotable with an increased export demand of crude in bulk; sales of 5,000 bbls at 5½c; refined 11¾c asked and 11¾c bid with sales of 1,000 bbls at 11¾c and 5,000 bbls at 11¾c; cases held at 16¾@17c; naphtha 10c. Philadelphia delivery—the market is quiet; refined quoted at 11½@11⅝c.

TITUSVILLE, December 30.—Market nominal at 95c.

OIL CITY, December 30.—The market was dull; held at 92¼@95c.

TIDIOUTE, December 30.—The market was quiet and firm; 65@66¼c bid at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, December 30.—The market was quiet firm at 92½@95c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 30.—Market quiet and firm at 80@85c.

PARKER'S LANDING, December 29.—Market quiet; United at wells 72½@73¾c; immediat shipment 92½@95c; barges shippers nominal 97½@98¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—Market firm and advancing; S. W. at 11⅞; crude 5¾c in bulk; 8¾c in bbls; cases 16¾c; sales at 11¾c and futures 11¾c bid.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874.

FREIGHTS.

The following are the rates of freight on live stock from this point East:

	Per cwt.
To Philadelphia	25c
To Baltimore	25c
To New York	30c

CATTLE.

There was a material falling off as regards the number of cattle on sale, in fact they were decidedly the lightest, in point of numbers, we have had for a long time; we suppose the falling off may be attributed to the holidays; in regard to quality they were a mixture and taken as a whole they did not compare favorably with the previous week; there were too many medium and common lots, and not enough good fat cattle, the result was that the market ruled in favor of holders and prices were a shade higher; the eastern dealers that wanted cattle had their choice to take what was offered or go without.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 to 1,600 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 50
Prime 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Common to medium	4 75@5 75
Bulls	3 00@4 00

At the close the pens were pretty well cleared.

HOGS.

The market was a very unsatisfactory one, at least to sellers; this, however, has been the situation for some days; the run was not a large one but still buyers held back, refusing in a great measure to pay the rates demanded; all things considered the market was an unfortunate one for those parties who expected to make money; we have no doubt but that most of them would have been satisfied to come out even. Philadelphia hogs—prime heavy weights, even and smooth, were more depressed than the common grades, this is unusual. Yorkers have held their own moderately well.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 00@7 15
Prime Yorkers	6 65@6 85

SHEEP.

The market was active and the supply fell short of the demand for certain descriptions, the result was an advance of ¼ to ⅜c, the highest prices paid being 7c: a number of sales were made within the range of 5½@6¼c; other sales were made down to 3½@4½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874.

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle were light but at the same time they were in excess of last week by a few head, and as a natural consequence the market was a firm one for certain descriptions and an advance of ¼@⅜c was established on certain grades. The weather was not favorable for transactions, but still the demand was well maintained. The butchers complain of trade having been very unsatisfactory for weeks; we have no doubt they were speaking facts; they contend that the difference between buying and selling does not admit of any profit; in regard to quality they differ but little from the offerings for some time past; common and medium grades were sold at the highest figure reached for some time; the drovers are beginning to grumble at the way they do business in the yards; many of them say they have to wait on their money, thereby losing time as well as money; among the sales were 12 car loads from Chicago which cost over 7¼c here; Ohio and Pennsylvania were also represented; the market at the close was decidedly in favor of holders who know what use to make of the same.

The rates for the various kinds were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra butchers 1,400 to 1,500 lbs fine and smooth	$7 00@7 50
Prime butchers 1,200 to 1,300 lbs fine and smooth	6 25@6 75
Good butchers 1,000 to 1,100 lbs fine and smooth	5 50@6 00
Fair butchers 800 to 900 lbs fine and smooth	4 00@4 50
Bulls	3 25@4 75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings, for some reason or other, were the smallest that has been on the market for some time; all told they did not reach 300 head, against 790 head the week previous; the quality of those on sale were decidedly common and not the kind our butchers wanted; the result was that they did not take hold with anything like freedom; the result was a poor and very unsatisfactory market; consumers can console themselves that game and poultry are both plenty and cheap.

The range of prices were as follows:

PRICES.

Prime fat sheep	$6 00@6 50
Medium to good	5 00@5 50
Common	4 00@4 50
Inferior, per head	1 50@2 00

HOGS.

The supply was a light one and the demand was limited, with prices a shade lower than last week; we quote in a retail way at 6½, 7@7¼c per lb gross as to quality and condition; the outlook for holders is not a very brilliant one.

FRESH COWS.

There is a continued steady demand for good milkers, and with very few offering; prices are fully sustained; quotable at $60@70. Springers quotable at $40@50, and strippers at $20@30.

VEAL CALVES.

Good veal calve continue scarce and prices are fully sustained; 6½@7c per lb, for 100@125 averages; common quotable at 5½@6c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Treasury disbursements $740,000. Specie engagements for Europe to-morrow thus far reach $600,000. Money active and advanced to 5½ per cent., closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7½. Sterling firm at 485½@485¾ for sixty days and 489¾@490 for sight.

Gold dull at 111⅛, the only price to-day. Carrying rates 1 and 3 per cent. At the close loans were made flat. Clearings $30,000,000. State bonds quiet and nominal. Governments strong throughout the day. Railroad bonds firm. There has been a better feeling on the stock market than for several days, and the whole market has ruled strong the greater part of the day, excepting in case of Wabash and Lake Shore, which occasionally showed signs of weakness. The supporting influences of the market were Rock Island, Western Union, Union Pacific, Northwest, Erie and Pacific Mail. Toward the close the market was dull and leading speculative stocks were off a trifle from the highest prices of the day. The difference between Lake Shore seller sixty and regular was ¾ and 1 per cent. Sales aggregated 192,000 shares, of which 9,600 were Pacific Mail, 18,000 Western Union, 24,000 Northwest Common, 23,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 13,700 Erie, 26,600 Lake Shore, 53,000 Ohios, 16,400 Wabash and 30,800 Union Pacific.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Cotton weak 14¾@14¾c, futures closed firm; sales 45,700 bales; December 14¾c January 14c; February 14 15-32@¼; March 14 31-32c; April 15¾c; May 15 21-32c; June 16c; July 16 5-16c; August 16¾c. Flour in limited demand and prices unchanged; receipts 10,000 barrels. Rye flour steady $4 20@4 60. Corn meal lower $4 15@4 60. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts 11,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 20@1 25; No 3 do $1 09@1 10½; amber western $1 30@1 36; white $1 30@1 36. Rye quiet at 94@95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn scarce; receipts 56,000 bushels; old mixed western 96½@97½c store; do afloat 98c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts 8,000 bushels; mixed western 69@71c; white 70@72½c. Hay firm 65c. Coffee firm 17¾@20c. Sugar very firm 8@8¼c. Molasses—New Orleans 55@66½c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum firmer; refined 11¾@12c; crude 5 11-16. Rosin heavy $2 40@2 45. Turpentine heavy 35@35½c. Eggs firm 29@31c. Pork dull; old mess $19¾; new do $20½@20¾. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet; middles quiet; western long clear 10¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13¾@11-16c. Butter—prime steady; other grades dull; western 18@33c. Cheese steady 12½@13¾c. Cloversead quiet at 10c bid. Leather firm; hemlock, sale of Buenos and Rio Grande $26½@30. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@65c; pulled 33@59c. Whisky lower at 99½c per gallon.

DRY GOODS.

Business continued quiet with commission houses although some important sales of denims, &c., were made at a concession, ane brown cottons for conversion were more inquired for. Prints quiet except chintz styles and shirtings for which there is a fair demand. Grain bags continue in moderate request. American makes closely sold up. Woolen goods remain quiet and foreign goods dull.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring 93¼c; No 2 90¼c cash; 90¼c seller January; 92c seller February; No. 3 83@84¼c; rejected 79c. Corn, demand fair and prices advanced; old corn effectually cornered; prices advanced; sales 81¾@83½c; closing inside new 66c cash; rejected 61¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 53¼c cash; 53c seller January; rejected 48c Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 198@99½c. Barley quiet; No 2 $1 22½@1 28 cash according to location; No 3 $1 05@1 15. Dressed hogs firm at $7 50@8 25. Whisky dull at 97c. Pork quiet at $18 85 cash; $19 15 seller February; $19 45 seller March. Lard—demand fair and market firm at $13 10 cash; $13 35@13 37½ seller February. Bulkmeats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 6½@6¾c; short rib middles 9½c; short clear 10c. On call board in the afternoon wheat closed steady and in moderate demand at 91c seller January; 92½c seller February. Other grains unchanged. Pork—large sales $19 10 seller February. Lard—no sales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, December 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 red $1 21; No 3 $1 15. Corn quiet at 75c; mixed western 83c on elevator. Oats in good demand; white western 64c; mixed do 63c. Rye dull at 97c@$1. Provisions steady. Pork $20. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear rib 11¾@12c; salt hams 13@14c. Lard firm at 13¾@14¼c. Western butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee very strong and higher; fair to prime rio 18½@20¼c. Whisky nominal at $1@1 01.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 30.—Cotton unchanged. Flour lower; superfine $4 10@4 30. Wheat firm at $1 06@1 07. Corn steady; new 64@66c. Oats active at 57@58¼c. Barley quiet $1 15@1 30. Rye dull at $1. Whisky quiet at 97c. Pork nominal at $19 50. Dry salt held firmly at 6¾, 9¾@10c; no sales. Lard firmer at 13@13¼c. Hogs firm; packers 6¼@7c; extra 7¼c. Cattle—only local demand; good to choice native steers 4½@6¼c; butchers lots 1½@4½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—Cotton steady at 13¾c. Flour dull at $4 80@5 10. Wheat dull at $1 08@1 10. Corn dull at 70c. Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye active at $1 10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oils unchanged. Butter, eggs and cheese firm and unchanged. Pork steady at $19 spot. Lard firm; steam 13¼@13¾c; outside asked; kettle firm at 14c. Bulkmeats steady at 6¾, 7, 9¾, 9¾, 9¾@10c. Bacon steady and unchanged with light demand. Greenmeats held higher and little done. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm at 95c. Hogs active; common $6 70@7 00; medium to fair $7 10@7 25; good packing $7 30@7 35; bulk sales $7 25@7 65.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.—Flour dull; extra $4 50; Iowa Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5@5 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 23; amber $1 23@1 25. Rye held at $1. Corn dull; yellow 80@83c; mixed western 83@84c. Oats neglected; white 65c; mixed 63c. Pork dull at $20@20 50